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VOL. XXII NO. 187 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1934 SIXTEEN PAGES

Doctors Fear, Gandhiji Unfit For Fast

WEEK OF SELF-PURIFICATION

Gandhiji's Appeal To Ashramites

PENANCE WILL END ON AUG. 14.

WARDHAGANJ, August 7.

After the morning prayers, Mahatma Gandhi in his "Pravachan" explained the circumstances that have led to his Fast, and exhorted the Ashramites to devote the Fast Week to self-purification and self-introspection.

Mahatmaji felt that prayers of everyone would help him through his Fast.

After taking milk and a little fruit-juice, he announced the commencement of Fast at 6 o'clock this morning. The fast will end on August 14, in the morning.——United Press.

"ROOT CAUSE OF FAST"

(From A Correspondent).

SOHAGPUR, August 7.

Nandlal Potdar also has begun to fast at Sohagpur, along with Mahatmaji's fast at Wardha. Mahatmaji has written to him that he need not fast to discuss the question.

Mr. Potdar is starting for Wardha by Mail. He thinks himself to be the root-cause of Mahatmaji's Fast.

(Delayed in Transmission).

WARDHA, August 7.

Unlike the previous fasts, Mahatma Gandhi commenced his seven days' fast at six in the morning instead of at twelve noon to the surprise of all in the quiet atmosphere of the Wardha Ashram. There were only a few of his intimate friends and relatives present. He woke up at four in the morning and after prayer briefly explained the circumstances which led to the fast and appealed to the inmates of the Ashram to devote the week to great self-introspection and self-purification, especially because the removal of untouchability which was one of the objects of the Ashram was not possible without perfect self-purification.

FEELING WEAK.

Gandhiji told the Ashramites that he was feeling weak and did not know how he would be able to stand the fast, but he knew that he had the prayers of all to help him through the ordeal. After completing his advice to Ashramites Gandhiji took his usual feed of milk and fruit juice and thereafter announced that his fast would commence at six. Accordingly at six prayers were offered again and Gandhiji formally declared that the fast had commenced. It will terminate at six on the morning of August 14.

THE CEREMONY.

Gandhiji sat on the terrace of the Wardha Ashram and around him sat Mrs. Gandhi, Mrs. Bajaj, Kaka Kalelkar, Thakar Bapa, Mahadev Desai and other members of the Ashram and after prayers extracts from Bhagvad Gita were read out. This terminated the ceremony.

Unlike on previous occasions, none of the leaders was present, all of them having stayed away in accordance with the wishes of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Rajagopalachari who passed through Wardha yesterday from Madras said that it was most difficult for him to resist the temptation of being near Gandhiji during the fast, but he should not set a bad example.

DON'T DISTURB YOUR WORK

Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy and Dr. Jeevraj Mehta had both offered their services during Mahatma Gandhi's fast, but at Gandhiji's instance Mr. Mahadev Desai has written to both urging them not to disturb their work and assuring them that Gandhiji would not hesitate to summon them if it was found absolutely essential.

Dr. Khare of Nagpur is arriving here at 10 and examining Gandhiji with the local Civil Surgeon and other doctors.—A.P.

FIRST DAY OF FAST

Mahatma Conserves Energy

WARDHAGANJ, August 7.

Mahatma Gandhi spent the first day of his fast more or less comfortably as there is no

(Continued on Page 7.)

STOP PRESS

FIEKE HANGED

VIENNA, Aug. 7.

Court-Martial sentenced to death Ernst Fieke, soldier for participation in the seizure of the Chancellery. As the sentence was pronounced, Fieke raised his hand in Hitler's salute and cried "Heil Hitler." The Military Court at Klagenfurt trying the ring-leaders of the Nazi rising in Carinthia sentenced a Nazi named Kasteinig to death and another nineteen-year-old Nazi to twelve years' imprisonment on a charge of high treason.

A petition of clemency on behalf of Kasteinig has been sent to the President.—Reuter's Special.

(A later message states that Fieke has been hanged).

FRETENDER TO AUSTRIAN THRONE

VIAREGGIO, (Italy) Aug. 7.

Archduke Otto, Pretender to the throne of Austria is expected to arrived from Belgium to-night and stay at Burbon-Parma Villa of Bianore. Official quarters deny that Otto will meet Sgr. Mussolini, but the visit led to the belief in the Hapsburg circles, Rome, that the Duce adopted a more favourable attitude towards the Hapsburg restoration.—Reuter.

BURMA COUNCIL SURPRISE

No-Confidence Motion Against Ministry Withdrawn

LARGE CROWD IN GALLERY

RANGOON, Aug 7.

The August Session of the Legislative Council commences today. The no-confidence motion in the present Ministry attracted a large crowd of visitors to the gallery.

After the usual swearing in of the new members and interpellations, the president called upon Mr. U. Bachaw, to ask leave of the House to move a no-confidence motion against the present Ministry, but he withdrew the motion amidst cheers.

Being an official day few official Bills were passed.

The Council's speech feature was that Sir J. A. Maung Gyi who was once holding all the prize posts of Burma Government, thrice as Forest Minister, High Court Judge and Home Member and officiating Governor now, was occupying the opposition bench as leader of the Independent party while the present ministers Dr. B. A. Maw, Anti-Separationist Leader and Mr. U. Bape Leader of the People's Party, formerly opposition leaders now occupy the treasury bench.—United Press.

FIRE DESTROYS IRISH CASTLE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 7.

Fire destroyed the entire upper part of a 300-year-old Hillsborough Castle, the official residence of the Governor of Northern Ireland, the Duke of Abercorn near Belfast.

The discovery was made by Seargeant Guard shortly after hoisting the Union Jack half-mast as a mark of respect to von Hindenburg's memory. Most priceless contents including a Vandyck canvas valued at 10,000 sterling for lowered for safety from the windows, while much furniture was carried downstairs into the rain. The Castle will probably have to be re-built.

The Duke and the Duchess were away at the time.

MADRAS CIVIC ADDRESS TO Mrs. NAIDU

MADRAS, August 7.

On an urgent motion by Mr. Satyamurthi the Madras Corporation to-night resolved to present a Civic address to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu during her forthcoming visit.—A.P.

7 C. D. PRISONERS RELEASED

MADRAS, August 7.

Government have directed the release of seven more Civil Disobedience prisoners from the Presidency and only four remain yet to be released.—A.P.

AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC

Do Not Worry Him For Darshan

WARDHAGANJ, Aug. 7

Dr. N. B. Khare of Nagpur, and Dr. Sahani the Civil Surgeon, Wardha and Captain Sherlekar of Wardha examined Mahatmaji at 9 this morning and have issued the following bulletin:—

Mahatmaji is cheerful though run down. His temperature under the tongue is 96 degrees. The pulse runs at 60 per minute. Blood pressure is 197 sysolic and 94 diastolic. The specific gravity of the urine is only 1,000. The first sound of heart in the mitral area is practically inaudible. As medical men we fear that he is not quite fit to undergo this fast. We all tried to persuade him to postpone the fast for a week or so to enable him to go through it better equipped, but his decision is irrevocable.

"Gandhiji has got a very strong mind and we hope that it will enable him to go through the fast without any untoward consequences but complete physical and mental rest is an indispensable condition. Therefore we appeal to the public not to worry him for Darshan, etc."—United Press.

KAMLA NEHRU'S CONDITION

Suffers From Pleurisy And Acute Pain In Chest

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

The maximum temperature of Mrs. Kamla Nehru to-day was 103 degrees. She is suffering from pleurisy and has got acute pain in the chest and difficulty in breathing.

It is proposed that she should not be taken to Lucknow in her present weakness as she may not be able to stand the strain of journey.—United Press.

27 KILLED AND 20 WOUNDED

PARIS, Aug. 7.

The officially stated that 27 were killed, in the Jewish-Moslem riots in Algeria of whom 22 were Jewis. 20 were injured and 70 were arrested.—Reuter.

WILL JAYAKAR JOIN THEM?

Nationalist Party Preparing For Assembly Elections

ANEY'S ASSURANCE TO CONGRESS

WARDHA, Aug. 7.

Mr. Aney, who came here today to see Mahatma Gandhi, left for Bombay this evening on an urgent call from Dr. Deshmukh.

Mr. Aney told the Associated Press that so far no agreement had been reached between his newly formed Party and the Congress Parliamentary Board regarding the forthcoming elections. He regretted that those who were responsible for the activities of the Board were indifferent to any kind of agreement. He said:

INDIFFERENT TO AGREEMENT.

"What is the use of coming to an agreement with Gandhiji when the people who are really responsible for directing the policy of the Parliamentary Board are indifferent towards any agreement"?

In his opinion the fight between the official Congress candidates and the candidates set up by the newly formed Nationalist Party was inevitable all over India.

WILL JAYAKAR JOIN THEM?

While he was not sure whether persons like Mr. Jayakar would join his new party, he and Pandit Malaviya were inviting Mr. Jayakar and others to the Calcutta meeting on 19th August. Whether there was fight or not in regard to the forthcoming elections, Mr. Aney assured that his party would work in full co-operation on the floor of the House with Congress and other Nationalists in the Assembly on all matters concerning the interests of the country.

Mr. Aney is coming back here towards the end of Gandhiji's fast as he has been specially asked to come by Gandhiji.—A.P.

TO COMBAT ALIEN SUGAR

Millowners' Conference Plans

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

A conference of all India sugar millowness was held this morning at Dalhousie Institute to discuss the possibility of a central marketting organisation for sugar manufactured in India with a view to prevent import of sugar and realise better prices for Indian sugar by avoiding competition among the mills.

Over 85 mills sent their representatives to the conference.

The conference appointed a committee to go further into the question and report to the conference to be held again on Aug. 9.—United Press.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

ASSAM BILL DEBATE POSTPONED

Puzzled Home Member & Laughing M. L. A.'s

"THIS IS NOT PUNJAB COUNCIL," SAYS NEOGI

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The Assembly got the better of both of the Government of India and of the Chair.

The Bill to supplement the Assam Anti-Terrorist Act came up for discussion. Members had not seen either the Assam Act or debates in the Assam Council and Mr. Phookan led the protest against being asked blindly to vote for the Bill.

DAS PRICKS BUBBLE.

The President thought that reasonable action had been taken, namely, that copies of the Assam Act had been placed in the Library. Mr. B. Das pricked the bubble as only one copy was in the library. The Law Member heroically proclaimed that for two weeks no member had asked for any copy.

WHO FAILED?

The Assembly Secretary whispered into the President's ear and it was let out that the Legislative Department had been asked to supply copies but failed to do so.

SPENCE REPUDIATES.

Mr. Spence Secretary, Legislative Department repudiated this charge. The President then read a small pencil note whereupon Mr. Spence remonstrated that a matter of this kind should not left to be dealt with by clerks, of two Departments. However, an emergency consultation between Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Joseph Bhore and Sir Henry Craik led to their agreeing to postpone the Bill till Monday.

HOME MEMBER PUZZLED.

But while this confusion was on, Sir Henry Craik found the House laughing just when he rose. He took off his glasses and being puzzled began to look at what had caused the laughter at his expense.

Mr. Neogy got up and said, "Why is the Home Member staring at us"?

Sir Henry Craik still puzzled asked, what had happened, where upon Mr. Neogy said, "the Hon'ble member need not get ruffled by laughter. He should remember, this is not the Punjab Council."

ENDED AMICABLY.

However, the whole incident ended amicably.

The Mechanical Lighters Excise Duty bill brought out a humorous remark from Mr. Raju who characterised it as an attempt at birth control, which he was sure all Sanaanists would protest against. The Bill was passed but Mr. B. Das and other shouted dissent.

TWO UNEXCITING BILLS.

Sir Frank Noyce had exciting time in piloting two unexciting bills. He had retired from the House thinking that the Assam Bill would take some hours but when suddenly that Bill had to dropped, he was asked o run. Sir Joseph Bhore, finding Sir Frank Noyce absent was pleading with the Chair for some time when Sir Noyce entered the Chamber just in time and received a loud applause.

The Navy Bill held the floor when the House rose for the day.

Proceedings In Detail

The Assembly met to-day.

Sir James Grigg replying to questions by Mr. Muazzam and Mr. Pandya said that the Expert Committee appointed to examine Currency Notes Refund Rules submitted a report on 11th May 1934. Their recommendations had been under the consideration of the Government of India and he hoped that it would be possible very shortly to publish the report and make an announcement on the subject.

The Government had no information regarding the rates offered by the insurance companies for protection against loss of currency notes.

Sir Joseph Bhore replying to Mr. B. Das said: "Instructions have been already issued to the Collector of Customs that lower rate of duty on fents should be applied only to job lots of varying lengths and size not exceeding four yards rejected by mills on account of defective weaving or dyeing or other substantial damage. Such fents would invariably be bundled (as distinct from packing adopted for piece-goods) and invoiced by weight. There is therefore no reasonable scope for any evasion of customs duties."

Mr. Neogy drew attention to other forms of evasion.

Sir Joseph Bhore replied that the complaint that evasion was taking place through Indian State ports was receiving attention of the Government.

ASSAM CR.L.A. BILL

Sir Henry Craik moved consideration of the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Bill. He said that the House was familiar with similar laws. Assam Legislature had passed anti-Terrorist Bill which contained two sections which were 'ultra vires' of the Legislature and this legislation was necessary to give the accused the right of appeal to the High Court.

"POSTPONE IT"

Mr. Phookan said that members had not been supplied with copies of the Assam Act and were not therefore in a position to discuss the Bill and proposed postponement of the consideration till the Assam Act was circulated.

The President said that all he undertook was that enough copies would be supplied in the library for use by members. This had been done.

The Law Member said that no member during the 15 days had requested him to supply a copy of the Assam Act.

Mr. B. Das said that he went to the Library and found only one copy there.

The President on enquiry found that enough number of copies were not supplied by the Legislative Department.

Mr. Spence, Secretary, Legislative Department, said that he had received no request (Laughter).

"COPIES NOT AVAILABLE"

The President read out a note from some one in the Legislative Department saying that copies

(Continued on page 10.)

Their Loyalty To Congress Unshaken

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 7.

Seth Govindas and Mr. Dwarka Prasad Mishra have retired from the political activities for the time being. Explaining the reason of their retirement they have issued the following joint statement:—

"Conviction is daily growing upon us that for the present not only has the fight for freedom come to an end, but regular civil war has broken out in the Congress circle. Province after province and city after city are falling prey to this evil. Brotherly feelings and sense of discipline have disappeared. The spectacle is very depressing and humiliating and we feel we can best serve the Congress by retiring from the offices we are holding at present till better time comes. Consequently we both have decided to resign from the Presidentship and Secretaryship of Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee respectively.

SUPPORT ASSURED.

"We further state that we shall not stand for the forthcoming elections as we already have informed the Congress Parliamentary Board that we shall not stand for the Assembly, but support any candidate set up by the Congress. If the Congress contests elections in the Jubbulpore Municipality we shall support the Congress candidates but Mr. Mishra will not offer himself again for its chairmanship.

LOYALTY TO CONGRESS.

"However we assure our brother Congressmen all over the country that our loyalty to the great National Institution remains unshaken and we shall respond to the future demands for sacrifice as zealously as we did in the past."—United Press.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted— Experienced Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Secretary, Typist-Clerk, Armature-Winder, Die-Engravers. Apply Royal Service Agency, 369-371 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Nanabhai Lane, Petit Bldg., Fort, immediately. (2802).

Wanted—A Cashier on the Temporary Establishment for the Thana S. and W. S. Sub-Division at Santa Cruz on a Salary of Rs. 50 p.m. with a cut of As. Two in the Rupee and a Cash or Government Securities' Deposit of Rs. 1,500. Handwritten applications stating previous experience, age, caste and qualifications should reach the Undersigned before 21-8-1934. C. G. Kale, Executive Engineer, Thana Division. Thana 4th August, 1934. (8761)

Wanted.—An A. D. C. well learned in English and Hindi preferably Urdu also, must know riding and sports, such as, Tennis, etc. Apply immediately in writing with photograph without which no applications will be considered to the Private Secretary to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Maharaj Alwar, Moti Menal, Lucknow. (8757)

Wanted a Chemist M.Sc. Apply Box No. 2799, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a graduate strong in English and Science. Apply Secretary R. D. Eng. School, Mundra. (2791).

Wanted—Experienced Head Proof Reader for the Bombay Chronicle. Apply with testimonials to the Manager, The Bombay Chronicle Press.

Wanted an A. D. C. to His Highness, salary up to Rs. 700 according to qualifications. Should have thorough knowledge of English and Hindi. Preference will be given to those knowing Urdu as well. Must know riding and sports, such as tennis, etc. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with photograph and copies of testimonials which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 15th August, to Private Secretary to His Highness Maharaj Alwar, C|o Thos. Cook and Sons, Ltd., Bombay. (8755).

Wanted a Stenographer. Salary up to Rs. 500 per month. Minimum speed 200 words per minute in English. Sound knowledge of English essential. Preference given to applicant knowing Hindi. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, security, pension, etc., by State Rules. Apply with copies of testimonials and photograph which will not be returned and without which no application will be considered, before 10th August, to The Private Secretary to H. H. Alwar, C|o Thos. Cook & Sons. (8756)

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 112 of 1934.

SAVAK RATANJI BOMANJI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Taj Mahal Hotel, within the Fort of Bombay .... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the President of the Swarajya Sabha, (2) VAIKUNTHRAI A. DESAI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the Vice-President of the said Swarajya Sabha, (3) RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant and (4) MADHUSUDEN G. BHANDARE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, both the Honorary Secretaries of the said Swarajya Sabha, (5) KAMALNATH B. SENZGIRI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, the Honorary Treasurer of the said Swarajya Sabha, (6) MANIKRAM N. TALPADE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, (7) KRISHNARAO M. WAGLE of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, (8) SAMPATRAO R. BHATT, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, (9) DOSTMAHOMED E. JANMAHOMED, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, (10) JAYASHANKER G. THAKER, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, (11) MUNSHI MIRZA MAHOMEDALLI, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, (12) Mrs. SARASVATIBEN P. PATEL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, (13) Miss MANI ANKLESARIA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, (14) VISHWANATH N. PATANKAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant and (15) Miss K. S. PRABHAVALKAR of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, defendants Nos. 6 to 15 being the members of the Managing Council of the said Swarajya Sabha all the said 15 defendants on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Association known or styled as the Swarajya Sabha having its Office in the Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal Building, near Opera House Tram Terminus, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

To

ALL THE MEMBERS OF SWARAJYA SABHA, BOMBAY.

PURSUANT TO THE ORDER made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kania on the 20th day of April, 1934, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN under O. 1, Rule 8 of the Civil Procedure Code that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Swarajya Sabha and fourteen other Office-bearers of the said Sabha on behalf of themselves and all other members of the said Sabha, the Defendants in the above suit have among other reliefs counter-claimed in the above suit for an Order that the funds referred to in the suit and held by the Plaintiff may be handed over to the defendants for themselves and other members of the Swarajya Sabha for being used for fulfilling the objects of the said Swarajya Sabha or to such proper persons as may be appointed by this Hon'ble Court for holding the said fund for such purposes as the Court may determine and for costs and other reliefs as the circumstances of the case may require.

Dated this 28th day of July, 1934

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIR ALI, This 25 h day of July, 1934.

Messrs. MANILAL KHER & AMBALAL, Defendants' Attorneys.

8766

Public Notices

BOMBAY, 8th August 1934.

FREE PASSES

At the request of the Port Health Officer, Bombay, and in view of the great increase of work and inconvenience caused to the Port Health Department and Police through the issue of numerous Free Visitor's Passes by Shipping Companies in the past, and also the congestion and inconvenience caused thereby to the Passengers and the Authorities concerned, it is hereby notified that from this date the undersigned Shipping Companies have agreed that in future NO MORE FREE VISITOR'S PASSES will be issued by or at the Offices of such Companies, excepting that ONE FREE PASS may be issued to one Visitor only, who shall be named in the Pass in the following circumstances:—

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All other persons, who desire to visit a ship must obtain their Passes from the Pass Seller, who will be present on the arrival and departure of all Passenger Ships, on payment of Rs. 3 which sum will be devoted ENTIRELY TO CHARITIES.

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The Public are earnestly requested to conform to the above procedure, as otherwise it may prove necessary to prevent altogether the access of Visitors to ships under restricted Quarantine arriving in or departing from the Port of Bombay.

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S. R. DONGERKERY, University Registrar.

Bombay, 4th August, 1934. 8762

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Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. FRAMROZ EDULJI DINSHA, the Mortgagee of the share and interest of Cooverji Noworoji Gamadia in the estate of the late Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia has contracted with our clients for the absolute sale to them free from all claims and incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of Sale, gift, inheritance, residence use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension and Tax Tenure (the cess whereof is redeemed), situated at Peddar Road in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,422 square yards or thereabouts within the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being portion of the land which is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 3158, 36, 247, 930, 2426, 1652, 1653, 2967, 1664, 2115, 2157 and 2273 (part) Laughton's New Survey Nos. 7096 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 4-E/738 Malabar Hill Division which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3475 to 3477 and 3495 (1) Street Nos. 3c., 9 and 2 Peddar Road (part) and bounded as follows, i.e. to say, on or towards the North by Plot No. 2 allotted to the Vendor as Mortgagee of the Share and interest of Jamshedji N. Gamadia, on or towards the South by Private Road belonging to Government, on or towards the West by Peddar Road and on or towards the East by the said private Road belonging to Government.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1934

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL, Purchasers' Attorneys. 8765

AUCTION SALES

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT GHORUPDEO ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Meghraj Rajaji and on account and at the risk of Parashram Pandurang Shetye and others and in exercise of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 6th March, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will on SATURDAY, the 11th August 1934 at 4 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

ALL that piece of Foras land with buildings at Ghorupdeo Road admeasuring about 1217 sq. yards and bounded on the East by the property of Raja Parka, on the West by Gorupdeo Road, on the North by the property of Hirji Bhojraj and on the South by the property of Jetha Nira.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., Solicitors at No. 38, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

"I Want Your Son's Flesh"

WAS THE DEMAND OF THE HORRIBLE GUEST

Did the King Bend to his Wishes?—

SEE & HEAR!
BHARAT LAXMI PICTURES' HINDI MUSICAL SUPER

BHAKTA-KE-BHAGWAN
OR
RAJA SHRIYAL

Featuring:—
DADABHAI — SARKARI
DEVBALA — DAMODAR KAPOOR.
AT
MINERVA
TALKIES
LAMINGTON ROAD
Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 P.M.
Matinee at 3 P.M. on Sat. & Sun.

LAUREL & HARDY
IN
SONS OF DESERT
A ROLLICKING COMEDY—
—TO DRIVE AWAY BLUES—
AT
KOHINOOR CINEMA
DADAR (B.B.)
DAILY 3 SHOWS at 5, 7-30, 10 p.m.

N. Y. K. LINE

PASSAGE RATES FROM BOMBAY

	SINGLE. Cabin	Tourist.	RETURN. Cabin	Tourist
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

S'FRANCISCO & L'ANGELES
Cabin & 1st Dl. 409 Cabin T'st & Dl. 358. 2nd Dl. 255. T'st Dl. 208.

SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
Cabin Dl. 358. Tourist Dl. 204.

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BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA. EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.
1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £149-10 to 169 2nd £113-0 to 119; T'st £103 to 107
Through Rates Bombay/Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.

PASSAGE RATES FROM COLOMBO

	1st class.	2nd class.
Marseilles	£ 64.61.52.	£40.37.35.
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Reduced students rates (3rd class) to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:

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Cox's Building, Hornby Rd., Bombay. 'Phone No. 22041; Telegrams "YUSEN"

RAIN TO DECREASE IN GUJARAT

Monsoon May Continue To Be Active In Burma

POONA, August 7.

The low-pressure area over the United Provinces has filled. The monsoon has again been strong from East Gujarat to Assam. Rain fall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, East United Provinces, Central India, East Raj putana and North Hyderabad and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West United Provinces, Central Provinces, North-West Frontier Province, West Rajputana, Gujarat Konkan and Malabar; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, East and North Punjab, Baluchistan, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief Amounts of Rainfall.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mergui ,Tavoy, Amherst, Rangoon and Gwa two inches each; Chittagong five; Cherrapunji, Cox's Bazar three; Dinajpur and Daltonganj one and a half; Purnea, Gaya, Jalpaiguri, Bogra, and Hazaribagh one; Lucknow three; Dehra Dun one and a half; Indore one; Jhalrapatan four; Udaipur three; Tankhala two; Barcda, Mount Abu and Rawalpindi one and a half; Kotah one; Madras two and Mahableshwar 1.

Forecast.

Rainfall will decrease in East Gujarat, West Central India and East Rajputana and increase and extend in hills and submountane districts from Assam to Northwest Frontier Province and in Kashmir. The monsoon will continue to be active in Lower Burma and Chittagong Coast.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Rainfall during 24 hours 8 a.m. of date 7-8-34 Colaba Point 0.36"; Fort 0.59"; J. J. Hospital 0.19"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 0.26".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 58.39"; Fort 75.38"; J. J. Hospital 63.63"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 65.45".

Total for the corresponding period of 1932 Colaba Point 49.82"; Fort 56.82"; J. J. Hospital 53.77.

Total for the corresponding period of 1933 Colaba Point 40.03"; Fort 62.92"; J. J. Hospital 45.86"; Cotton Laboratory Matunga 42.67".

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 26/6; Lowest Rs. 26/1/6; Closing Rs. 26/3/6.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 27/2/6; Lowest Rs. 26/14; Closing Rs. 26/15.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 18; Lowest Rs. 17/12; Closing Rs. 17/12/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 24/8; Lowest Rs. 24; Closing Rs. 24/7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 27/10/6; Lowest Rs. 27/3; Closing Rs. 27/7.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7-8-1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.06 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 75.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 84.8 degrees (normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 93 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 12 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 198 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 38 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.36 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 8.57 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 58.43 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Rain and Squally

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 7-8-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 80.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.94 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.74 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

A Rangoon message states:—

The financial results of the retrenchment recommended by the Committee under separate major heads have been computed by the Committee at Rs. 95.11 lakhs. Several of these recommendations have been communicated to and accepted by the Local Government sufficiently early to enable a decision to be taken and effect given to them in the Budget estimates of 1934/35. Savings assumed in the estimates amount approximately to half savings of Rs. 95.11 lakhs. Besides account is taken in the Estimates of the 20 per cent. reduction on travelling allowance.

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Edward Park Road, Delhi, 33.

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"PALMY DAYS"
Million Dollars worth of beauties —and just as many howls!
Hear The Sensational New Song Hits
"YES—YES"
"BEND DOWN SISTER"
All the songs worth humming for a year
EDDIE CANTOR
IN
"PALMY DAYS"
A side-splitting riot of romance and rascals
YOU WILL HOWL WITH LAUGHTER SEEING
EDDIE CANTOR
in hot water with a bevy of beauties taking a sun bath.
Plans Open. Book Early.

NEXT SATURDAY
THRILLING HOURS OF FUN! ZIP, HIP, HOORAY! SATURDAY RAIN OR SHINE!
THE WELLINGTON THEATRE WILL GIVE
A SPECIAL GALA WEEK
AN EVENT THAT KIDS WILL TALK OVER EXCITEDLY FOR DAYS—AND THEIR PARENTS WILL REMEMBER FOR MONTHS!
THE THRILLING NEWS OF MICKEY MOUSE TAKING PART WITH YOUR FAVOURITE STARS
MARIE DRESSLER
GRETA GARBO
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
WILL ROGERS
MAE WEST
AND OTHERS
AND YOU WILL SEE
"THE THREE LITTLE PIGS"
Join in and come along and see
MICKEY MOUSE
in
MICKEY'S GALA PREMIERE
WHOOPEE PARTY
THE MAD DOCTOR
And the
SILLY SYMPHONIES
THREE LITTLE PIGS
KING NEPTUNE
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(A Booklet)
No Price— No Postage
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Jamnagar, (Kathiawar)

MUSEUM THIEF GETS 9 MONTHS

Gold Leaf Of Buddha's Relics Pledged With Jeweller

A sentence of 9 months' rigorous imprisonment was passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday on Mahomed Ibrahim Mahomed Jaffer, who was found guilty of theft of Buddhist relics from the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay.

The accused was arrested in the act of breaking open a glass case containing jade ornaments valued at Rs. 1,75,000 in the Museum on July 26 last. Police investigations led to the discovery that the accused had previously visited the museum and stolen gold ornaments which formed part of certain Buddhist relics.

Convicted on Two Counts.

The accused was convicted on two counts, namely, theft and attempted theft and sentenced to an aggregate term of 9 months' rigorous imprisonment.

The accused was seen crouching in front of a case in the Art Section of the Museum by Babu Dattu, the gatekeeper. On examining the case the gatekeeper found scratches on the glass pane. His suspicions were aroused and the police were sent for.

The accused was then apprehended. On being searched he was found to be in possession of a bunch of keys, a small saw, a chisel, a combination knife and a wax stick. On the following day Pana Vallabh, a watchman in the Archaeological Department brought to the notice of the authorities that the accused had been seen in the Museum on July 25. The case in front of which the accused was found standing, on that day, was examined and it was discovered that pieces of a gold leaf, a gold bead and 36 ancient coins were missing. The keyhole had wax marks.

Pledged With Marwari.

The accused pointed out a Marwari Pedhi, where he had pledged the pieces of gold leaf for Rs. 5. The leaf had been melted down. The missing coins were, however, recovered from the accused.

BILL COLLECTOR IN TROUBLE

Charged With Criminal Breach Of Trust

Charged with attempting to commit criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300, Chhaganlal Panalal, a bill collector, employed in a pedhi at Pydhownie, on Monday, was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, to-day, and was released on a bail of Rs. 300.

In their application, the Police stated that Mr. Dalichand Walchand, the owner of a shop, sent the bill collector with Rs. 5,300 in cash, to change them into notes, to deposit Rs. 5,000 in the Central Bank and bring back the balance of Rs. 300 to the shop. He came back and told his master that he had deposited Rs. 5,000 in the Central Bank, and while returning, had been robbed of Rs. 300 by two Muslims.

The Pydhownie Police were informed and the suspect was arrested. On his statement, three hundred rupee notes were recovered from behind a mirror in a Jain Temple at Kika Street.

VICTIMS OF FOOD POISON?

Five Bhayyas, three of whom are employed in Messrs. Poohumull Bros., on Mahomed Ali Road, one after the other reeled and fell down after taking their food on Monday night. Snake coiled curry formed part of the menu and it is suspected that the food taken by the five men must have contained poison. The cook, Satyanarayanar, was the first to get an attack of convulsions at about 2 a.m. this morning.

A salesman of Messrs. Poohumull Bros., found the man vomitting and woke up the other Bhayyas. They also were found to be suffering from the same disease of vomitting and convulsions. They were taken on Tuesday morning to the J. J. Hospital, where the doctor on duty, was baffled by the strange character of the cases. Two of them have been admitted for treatment, while the other three are detained for observation.

The names of the Bhayyas are: Ramavatar, Chavrja Singh, Satyanarayana, Rameshwar and Babulal.

CITY FATHERS IN A DILEMMA

Corporation Resolution Stands In The Way

MOVE TO EXTEND HEALTH OFFICER'S TERM

The Bombay Municipal Corporation last week passed a resolution requesting the Municipal Commissioner to see that municipal employees who have attained the age of 55 years are made to retire compulsorily, and that no extension of service is granted to them.

The Medical Relief and Public Health Committee have however recommended in their report issued side by side with the report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, which urged the Municipal Commissioner the strictly enforce the rule of retirement on municipal employees attaining the age of 55 years, that Dr. J. S. Nerurkar who is now 58 years and three months and in the February next will be 58 years and 11 months when the extension granted to him will expire, should be granted a further extension of five years.

Dr. Nerurkar has worked as Executive Health Officer since 1930, and further extension is recommended as he is considered physically fit for service.

MR. PAREKAR DISSENTS

Mr. B. G. Parekar, however, has refused to agree with the report of the Medical Relief Committee and in a dissenting minute states:—

I do not agree with the report on the principle which has been observed for the past few years, that is, not to allow extension of service to any man after his completing the age of 55 years. Many officers and heads of departments, like Mr. R. P. Desai, Khan Bahadur H. C. Pastakia, Mr. T. K. Roddan, Mr. F. X. Britto and Mr. M. J. Antia were asked to go, though they were healthy enough to attend to their duties.

There is already before the Corporation an almost unanimous report of the Law, Revenue and General Purposes Committee, regarding the question of reducing the cost of Municipal establishment by enforcing compulsory retirement of persons attaining the age of 55 years, etc., which clearly says in the last twelve lines:—

"It would conduce to retrenchment if the 55 years rule for retirement were strictly to be observed. This will have the additional advantage of opening avenues of employment to some of the large army of the unemployed in the City. The Committee do not think that the strict observance of the rule will lead to loss of efficiency, 'and they therefore recommend that the Commissioner should be requested to see that Municipal employees who have attained the age of 55 years are made to retire compulsorily' and that no extension of service is granted to them."

This report is quite clear. It does not allow any discretionary power to the Commissioner and yet it is not strange for the Commissioner to come forward and say that Dr. Nerurkar be appointed Health Officer even though he has passed his 58th year. The Commissioner says he is fit and in good health and he would go away of his own accord, if he thinks that his health does not permit him. I may point out that all those who were compelled to retire on attaining the age of 55 years were in good health and are still able to work and yet they were all asked to go.

Are the rules made applicable only to the junior and poor staff or to all? If any exceptions are to be made, they should be made in the cases of those poor men who would hardly be getting pensions of less than Rs. 100 after retirement and not in the cases of those who will be getting more than Rs. 300 to Rs. 400 or more.

Dr. Nerurkar is a good man and really an efficient worker and I have to say nothing against him. When extension was recommended in the case of his predecessor, Dr. Sandilands, it was stated that "if no extension was given the work would suffer," as there was nobody capable on the staff to do the work, and yet Dr. Nerurkar has carried on the work more efficiently.

In the same way Dr. Nerurkar's work will also be carried on efficiently by any of the Assistant Health Officers, if Dr. Nerurkar is not reappointed. I hope that the Corporation will be consistent in their policy and will treat all their employees, high and low, on principles of equity and not of partiality.

MAWALIS ACTIVE IN DADAR

Several Cases Of Theft And Smash-and-Grab Robberies Reported

It seems as if house-breaking, theft and smash-and-grab offences are rapidly taking an aspect of almost daily occurrence in and about the Dadar-Matunga quarters.

No less than four such offences and many others of a petty nature were reported to the Mahim Police on Monday and to-day.

Bapu Danaji Shette's residence at Dadar was reported to have been broken into on Monday night and property worth Rs. 344 was removed. An abandoned steel trunk, containing clothes and some papers, valued at Rs. 23, were found left behind, scattered by the culprits outside the residence.

Necklace Snatched From Child

A few days back, an unknown man, suspected to be a Hindu, is reported to have snatched a gold necklace, valued at Rs. 50 from the neck of the four-year-old daughter of Mr. N. P. Krishna Iyer, residing on the Dadar-Matunga estate.

The culprit was running away when the child raised a hue and cry, but in a hurry he left a pendant on the steps of the staircase. The necklace was, however, caried away.

The pendant was produced before the Dadar Police Court today, and on an application made by Mr. Iyer, it was restored to him.

Cycle thefts and petty pilferings of unwary persons are also daily occurring in the same quarters.

No arrests have yet been made in the above cases. The Police are investigating.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO KILL HUSBAND

Woman And Her Paramour Arrested

With the intention of living together after doing away with one Saba Rangoo, Jaibai Rangoo and Sitaram Malhari, are alleged to have administered poison to the former on Monday night.

Saba Rangoo, who was immediately removed to the J.J. Hospital, has been detained for treatment. Jaibai Rangoo and Sitaram Malhari, who were arrested last night, were placed on Tuesday before the Mazagaon Court, and were remanded to Police custody till August 16.

stated that Saba Rangoo was living with his wife Jaibai at Byculla and that Sitaram Malhari was the latter's parmour. On Monday night powdered glass was mixed in the food that was given to Saba Rangoo. When he felt uneasy after taking food, he was removed to the J.J. Hospital by some of his friends, and he was detained for treatment.

During the course of enquiries, the Police detected glass powder in the food taken by Saba Rangoo.

The same night Jaibai was arrested and she pointed out a curry-stone with which the glass was powdered. She pointed out Sitaram as her paramour, who instigated her to mix powdered glass in Saba's food, with a view to do away with him, so they could live together thereafter.

I. C. S. OFFICER FOR ZANZIBAR

Mr. K. P. S. Menon Deputed To Make Enquiries

The Secretary to the Government of India (Education, Health and Lands Department) has wired to the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association that the Government are deputing Mr. K. P. S. Menon, I.C.S., to make local enquiries in Zanzibar.

Mr. Menon will arrive in Bombay on the morning of August 8 by the Frontier Mail, and will sail my the S.S. "Kenya" the same afternoon.

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT TO CHEAT

Suspect Released On Bail

A story of how the Assistant Manager of the West End Cinema was about to be cheated by a man from "Suptdt. Klein" of the Bombay Police, was told before Mr. Y. N. Nadkarni, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon, when the Nagpada Police produced Barhaspati Yeshwant and applied for the remand of the suspect to custody.

It was stated by the Police that on Sunday night the Assistant Manager of the West End Cinema, received a telephone call, purporting to come from Superintendent Klein of the Lamington Road Police Station. It is alleged that the "Superintendent" requested the Assistant Manager to lend him Rs. 100. The Assistant Manager agreed and said that he would be sending the money to the Lamington Road Police Station. The "Superintendent" asked the Manager not to send the money to the Police Station, as he himself would meet the latter at his residence and receive the money.

On Monday (yesterday) the suspect went to the residence of the Assistant Manager and saying that he was the man from Superintendent Klien, asked him to hand over the hundred rupees to him. The Assistant Manager, who grew suspicious at the sight of the man, asked the suspect to accompany him to the office of the West End Cinema to which place he had sent the money. On reaching the Cinema, the Assistant Manager asked one of his employees, Mr. Nariman, to make enquiries regarding the suspect. On Superintendent Klein denying having sent a telephone message, the suspect was arrested and taken to the Nagpada Police Station, where a complaint was lodged.

The Magistrate ordered the suspect to be released on a bail of Rs. 75.

KATHIAWAR PORTS

Export Of Hides And Skins

The Director, Indian States' Bulletin writes:—

The steady increase in the Export of Hides and Skins via Kathiawar ports has led to a number of inquiries from Bombay Merchants, owing to the high port changes and godown rents in the city.

The rates in Kathiawar from rail to steamer, including lighterage, handling, dock dues, etc., vary from 1-1/2 As. to 4 As. per bale. Facilities also exist for free storage at ports of loading to enable merchants to collect cargo from different ends of supply. In this connection Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., inform us that their steamers call at Bedi Port to load in which case they could take any quantity of Hides and Skins for Liverpool or Glasgow but not for London and add "We are always prepared to consider berthing a steamer from Bedi for a good quantity say 500 tons."

STRIKE IN CITY MILL

Two hundred men and women employees of the Spinning Department in the Khatau Makanji Mill went on strike on Tuesday morning as a protest against the demand of the employer to work on two sides of the looms.

The strikers are sitting inside the mill-compound and, as the management brought in new men to work in the department, it is alleged that the women-strikers threw spindles at them. Nine of the new employees are stated to have received slight injuries. ....

Inspector Bhatkal and other officers of the Agripada Police Station paid a visit to the mill-premises.

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SWASTIK SANDALWOOD SOAP

Guaranteed Pure

Made entirely out of vegetable oils, agreeably perfumed with sandalwood, it is an ideal toilet soap for the Indian Climate having the unique properties of removing all unpleasant odour from the body, due to climatic and other conditions.

The only soap that is fully perfumed, the perfume staying fresh to the last piece.

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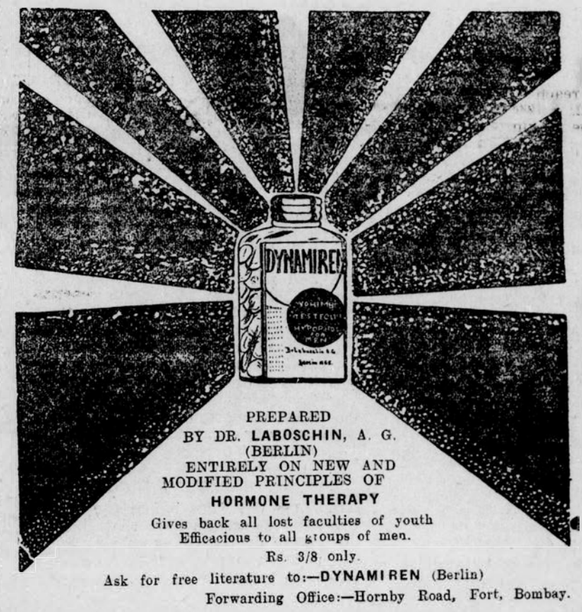

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Indian Chemical Syndicate, P. B. 21, MADRAS.

HOW TO LIVE ON £0 0 0 !

A Great Discovery

Mr. John Freeman writes in the "New Leader":—

I am getting a bit tired of this discussion on the cost of living. The lowest estimate I have seen is 3s. 9d. per week which is claimed to be the irreducible minimum. This I contend is much too high, and I beg to submit a list which I believe will stand unchallenged:—

	£ s. d.
Food: Catch fish and depend on charity	0 0 0
Lodgins: Doss on Embankment or in Trafalgar Square	0 0 0
Milk: Collect the milk of human kindness in Mayfair	0 0 0
Clothing: Other people's discards	0—0—0
Literature: The free library election and other free pamphlets	0 0 0
Lighting: The sun, moon or street fighting	0 0 0
Music: Stand outside radio shops; listen to street music and park bands	0 0 0
Tobacco: Pick up butts	0 0 0
Art: Free galleries; public boardings; and street artists	0 0 0
Sport and Recreation: Dodging the police and motor traffic	0 0 0
Country Outing: Walk to Highgate Village or Chalk Farm	0 0 0
Total	£0 0 0

This I believe to be the irreducible minimum, and it will be noted that art, music, literature, sport, recreation are not neglected—indeed, in these items, as also in lighting, lodging and country visits, there is a fairly wide choice. Now if anyone can do better than this, let us hear from him. I don't want any cheap jokes about living in jails for nothing. I only want to hear about the cost of living the free and healthy open-air life of the liberty-loving Briton, where he can be free to indulged in his hobbies, and to enjoy sport, art, music and literature.

Alteration Of Original Figure Of Entry

MAGISTRATE'S OBSERVATIONS IN DEFAMATION CASE AGAINST HORNIMAN

Entries relating to the forwardness for 800 bales of cotton purchased and sold by the complainant, witness said that these were transactions for forward delivery had been given.

Counsel pointed out to the witness that the entries in his book showed that 1,000 bales of cotton business had been done by the complainant with the firm of the witness. Witness was not able to produce the contract form for the remaining 200 bales, which he said may be in the office. Referring to his books he pointed out the entry of 200 bales in the name of Bhagwandas Laxmidas which completed the transactions as alleged by witness.

ORIGINAL FIGURE ALTERED.

Mr. Khairaz drew the attention of the Court to the fact that the entry in the book was that on June 30, 1932, the complainant had transacted 1000 bales business, whereas the entry now produced was dated July 7. Moreover, Counsel said that the name of some other person had been scored off and in its stead the name of the camplainant had been written. The original figures against the name were 500 bales and this had been altered to 200. After perusing the entry, the Magistrate observed that the alteration had apparently been made at a later date as it was not done at the same moment. The entry was then put in as an exhibit.

The cross-examination of the witness had not concluded when the Court rose for the day.

Further hearing was adjourned to August 28.

Mr. Carden Noad, with Mr. Frank Oliveira and Mr. Reuben Solomon appeared for the complainant. Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz defended Mr. B. G. Horniman.

Entries relating to the forwardness transactions in gold and in cotton were tendered by two prosecution witnesses when they were cross-examined by Mr. Fazal G. R. Khairaz at the resumed hearing before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate third Court, of the case in which Mr. Bhagwandas Laxmidas charged Mr. B. G. Horniman with defamation in respect of two articles published in the "Bombay Sentinel" on May 16 and 23rd last, on "Sutta Khel" mysteries.

FORWARD BUSINESS IN GOLD.

Jagjiwan Umderam, a Gold and Silver merchant stated that the complainant had done business worth Rs. 11,000 with him in gold. These transactions he stated were forward transactions and the amount was the differences in the selling and buying rates. He also stated that the complainant had not taken nor was given any delivery of gold. The witness then corrected this statement and said that the complainant had purchased small quantities of gold from time to time and the value of the purchases was Rs. 11,000.

Answering further questions put to him he produced a book in which the entries of the forward business in gold was recorded. He pointed out two items relating to the transactions done by the complainant with him. In both these cases no delivery was given.

"NO DELIVERY GIVEN."

Ramlal Sukhandlal a partner in the firm of Naggermul Tibberiwalla cross-examined by Mr. Khairaz said that a record of the transactions the complainant had with the firm was in the books produced in Court. Referring to the contracts produced by the witness that it was not every investor who would have the time to read through a prospectus, and in order to protect the ignorant class of investors from being misled.

The Magistrate held that both these characteristics were wanting in the prospectus, on which the prosecution was based. The accused had pleaded that they had not knowingly permitted the default. The Magistrate observed that such a contention could not prevail as the Act contained various provisions and rendered only certain ommisions punishable if done with a particular knowledge or intent. While in some cases the words in the section were "knowingly and wilfully" and in some others only "knowingly".

"DIRECTORS LIABLE."

On the facts before the Court the Magistrate held that the liability of the company was complete the moment the document was issued. It was not necessary, however, the Magistrate observed, that the word "knowingly" should be construed as with fraudulent intention, the Directors were liable even if no fraud was perpetrated if they permitted the publication of the document "knowingly."

New Bombay Steamships' Director & Manager Fined

Found Guilty Of Infringement Of Indian Companies' Act Provisions

On a charge of issuing a Prospectus of a company in which the Authorised Capital was printed in bold black types while the Subscribed and Paid-up capital were not equally prominently displayed, Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, convicted and sentenced Mr. James Walter Palmer, General Manager and Director, and Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, Director of the New Bombay Steamship Ltd., to pay a fine of Rs. 150 each.

UNDER INDIAN COS. ACT.

The Magistrate held that in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, any official document of a company in which a statement of the Authorised capital appear the statement of the Subscribed and Paid-up capital must also appear in equally conspicuous and prominent position.

Mr. Nanumal Narandas, a merchant of Karachi, holding shares of the value of Rs. 10,000 in the New Bombay Steamship Ltd. was the complainant. He charged the Company, which was described as the first accused; Mr. Y. H. Desai; Managing Agent and Director of the Company; Mr. James Walter Palmer, General Manager and a Director; Mr. Devidas J. Desai, Director and Solicitor, and Mr. Vithaldas Samaldas, Director, with infringing the provisions of Section 75 of the Indian Companies Act, in that they issued a prospectus on July 1, 1929, in which the authorised capital was printed in bold black types while the subscribed and paid-up capital were not equally and prominently displayed.

The Company having gone into liquidation the case against it was given up. The second accused died during the pendency of the trial. The fourth accused also fell ill and the case was therefore proceeded with against Mr. Palmer and Mr. Samaldas.

TO PROTECT THE IGNORANT.

In the course of an important judgment the Magistrate observed that Section 75 of the Indian Companies Act was intended to safeguard the public and prevent deception of the more ignorant class of investors. The section contemplated the disclosure of the Subscribed and Paid-up capital to be of such importance, that it was laid down that the same prominence should be given to it as to the Authorised capital when published in all official notices, advertisements and other important publications. The obvious reason for this provision

INDIAN TERRITORIAL FORCE

C. P. M. L. C.'s Request To Govt. To Open Branch

AMRAOTI, Aug. 6.

It is learnt that Thakur Umedsingh M.L.C., and a member of the Executife Council of the Provincial Sports and Athletic Board will move in the Legislative Council a request to the Government of India to open a branch of the Indian Territorial Force in C.P.

It will be recalled the question of military training was first opened in the C.P. Council when the Swarajists were in a majority and a resolution to that effect was also passed.—United Press.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. V. MUNICIPALITY

Lahore Dispute Referred To Arbitration

LAHORE, Aug. 7.

"The Lahore Electric Supply Company has been selling energy to Lahore Municipality at a profit of more than 300 per cent and to private consumers at a profit of 600 per cent."

These suggestions were contain-

"BOMBAY MUST CONTRIBUTE MORE"

Mrs. Amrit Kaur's Appeal For Relief Of Assam

Srimati Amrit Kaur writes:

It is a matter for sincere satisfaction that Bombay has contributed a sum of Rs. 10,000 up to date in cash and kind through me and through direct remittances for Assam flood Relief. But comparing to the great distress in Assam, it is nothing but a drop in the ocean.

The lunar eclipse is falling on Friday the 10th inst. and on such occasions practically all Hindus give donations of cloth and cash. Let Bombay treat me as the greatest beggar on that day and I assure the citizens that every yard of the cloth they will give me will cover the shame of naked sister in Assam. The Secretary of the Sri Ram Krishna Mission, in his latest appeal says that thousands of young women in Assam can not come out of their cottages to receive rations and doles because they are naked and consequently starve.

I, as the humble daughter of mother India, appeal to my brothers and sisters to help me in fulfilling my vow of providing clothing to 20,000 naked sisters of Assam. The sisters in Assam look to their brothers in Bombay for protection.

GANDHI SEVA SENA TO ASSAM'S RESCUE

The Gandhi Seva Sena has sent the following articles of clothing to Assam through the Shri Ramkrishna Mission Ashram, Khar:—

11 Articles of Clothings from Petit.

32 Saris from Smt. Ruxmanben Parekh.

2 Saris from Smt. Gajraben Desai.

7 Pieces of Khadi and 20 Towels from Smt. Kalavatiben Motiwala.

78 Woollen and cotton clothings and 5 Pairs of Bed-Sheets from Dowager Lady Jamshedjee.

11 Articles of Clothings from Smt. Manorama Ranade.

18 Cotton Coats and Pyjamas.

Through the kindness of Sjt. Asutosh Bej all these articles are going free of charge by the sea-route to Assam.

PRAYER MEETINGS IN BOMBAY

The Members of the Gandhi Seva Sena are having Prayer Meetings during the following days of Gandhiji's Fast at the places mentioned below:—

Wednesday August 8.—Sm. Laxmibai Chitre's Harijan School at the B. I. T. Chawl, Love Lane, Byculla, 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Friday August 10.—Sevikas Prayer Meeting at Morar Bag, C. P. Tank, 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.)

Saturday August 11.—Smt. Bachubai Wagle's Harijan School at the B.I.T. Chawl, Clark Road, Jacob Circle, 4 p.m. to 5 p.m. (S.T.)

NAJIBULLAH PLEADS NOT GUILTY

Says, Speeches Not Directed Against Govt.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay framed a charge of sedition against Mr. Mohamed Shahid Najibullah, formerly President of the Red Girni Kamgar Union, in respect of a speech delivered by him on May 24, last while presiding over a meeting held at Kalapani Maidan, Mandanpura at the resumed hearing of the case on Tuesday afternoon.

The accused in his statement, admitted that he had made the speech but pleaded not guilty to the charge. He said that the speech was not directed against the Government but against capitalism.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

PORT TRUST BYE-ELECTION

The Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber writes:—

Mr. Behram N. Karanjia and Mr. B. S. Turkhad have been duly proposed and seconded for the bye-election of one representative of the Chamber from the General Section on the Bombay Port Trust.

The election of the Acting Trustee from the General Section will take place on August 8 in the office of the Chamber.

ed in a formal note in which the Municipality presented its case on Monday afternoon, to the Arbitration Board appointed by the Government to decide the dispute between the Municipality and the Company.

The Municipal Engineer, Mr. L. A. Richards has worked out his arguments on basis of figures of the Electric Company's annual balance sheets.—United Press.

The American Jack Torrance who putt the shot 57 feet 1 inch shattering the official world's record by 4½ feet at Oslo on Sunday.

EMPIRE GAMES AT WHITE CITY

Canada Scores Many Victories In Field Events

LONDON, August 6.

At White City, Vernieux failed to qualify for the semi-finals in 220 yards, finishing fourth in the heat of the first round to Young (Scotland), Rathbone (England), and Poole (Canada).

The winner's time was 22 4/10 seconds.

Vernieux had obviously trained himself for 100 yards, and he found the distance too long.

Singh competed in the first heat in 120 yards hurdles, finishing third to Gabriel (England) and Worrall (Canada).

The only other competitor was Duplessii (South Africa) who fell down when he was leading.

Won by a foot, a yard separated the second and the third.

Singh said he hoped to do better, but he sustained an injury to his back while practising pole-vault. The weather also was against him.

120 YARDS HURDLES.

Findlay (England) 1.
Worrall (Canada) 2.
Pilbrow (England) 3.

Won by 3 yards. Time: 15-1/5 seconds.

PUTTING THE SHOT.

Hart (South Africa) 48 feet 1-3/4 inches.
Howland (England) 44 feet 4-3/4 inches.
Fridie (England) 44 feet 3/4 inch.

POLE VAULT.

Apps (Canada) and Gilbert (Canada) tied with 12 feet 6 inches. Apps won the jump-off.

HIGH JUMP.

Thacker (South Africa); Haley (Canada) and Michie (Scotland) all 6 feet 3 inches; Thacker won the jump-off.

WOMEN'S 440 YARDS RELAY.

England 1; Canada 2; Rhodesia 3.

Won by 7 yards; Time: 44-4/10 seconds.

SWIMMING FINALS.

The following Swimming Finals were held at the Wembley Swimming Pool:—

WOMEN'S 100-YARDS (Freestyle):—Miss Dewar (Canada) 1 min. 3 seconds; Miss Pirie (Canada) 1 min. 3-3|5 seconds; Miss Mc Dowall (Scotland) 1 min. 5-4|5 seconds.

WOMEN'S 200-YARDS (Breast-stroke):—Miss Dennis (Australia) 2 minutes, 51 seconds—British record; Miss Haslam (Canada) 2 mins. 55-2|5 seconds; Miss Hinton (England) 2 mins. 58-3|5 secs.

MEN'S 200-YARDS (Breast-stroke):—Hamilton (Scotland) 2 minutes 41-2|5 secs.; McCatty (Jamaica) 2 mins. 42-2|5 secs; Puddy (Canada) 2 mins. 42-4|5 secs.

800-YARDS (Freestyle relay):—Canada 8 minutes 40-3|5 seconds; England 8 mins. 52-4|5 secs; Scotland 9 mins. 23-2|5 secs.

WOMEN'S 400-YARDS (Freestyle relay):—Canada 4 minutes 21-4|5 seconds; South Africa 4 mins. 34 secs; England 4 mins. 34-2|5 secs.

WOMEN'S SPRINGBOARD DIVING:—Miss Moss (Canada) 62.27 points; Miss Thompson (Auttralia) 60.49 points; Miss O'Gilvie (Canada) 57 points.—Reuter.

MEN'S 1,500 METRES FREE STYLE: Ryan (Australia) 1. Time: 18 minutes 25 2/5 seconds; Pirie (Canada) 2. 18 minutes 28-2/5 seconds. Wainwright (England) 3. 18 minutes 55-1/5 seconds. Won by 3 yards.

MEN'S HIGH DIVING: Mather (England) 1. 83.83 points. Tom Alin (England) 2. 83.63 points. Merchant (England) 3. 70.64 points.

WOMEN'S 100 METRES BACK-STROKE: Miss Harding (England) 1. Time 1 minute 13-4/5 seconds; Miss Hamilton (Scotland) 2. 1 miuute 15 seconds; Miss Davies (Wales) 3. 1 minute 18-1/5 seconds.

MEN'S 100 YARDS BACK-STROKE: Francis (Scotland) 1; Besford (England) 2; Gazell (Canada) 3.

Won by inches, time: 65 1/5 seconds.

SWIMMING WITH HANDCUFFS

Bengali Sets Up World Record Of 57 h. 3m.

DACCA, Aug. 7.

Mr. Profulla Ghose, the champion swimmer of Bengal, came out of water triumphant at 5-16 yesterday afternoon, thus establishing a world record of 57 hours and three minutes' continuous swimming with handcuffs.—United Press.

SUSSEX DISMISSED FOR 131 RUNS

Middlesex Fare No Better Against Tate's Bowling

LONDON, Aug. 6.

The following are the closing scores in the first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Surrey vs. Nottinghamshire: Notts 259 and 84 for 1. Surrey 281, (Barling 60, Watts 57)

Sussex vs. Middlesex: Sussex 131 and 170 for 5 (Harry Parks 50 not out). Middlesex 148 (Tate 4 for 53, Hammond 4 for 49).

Kent vs. Somerset: Somerset 272 and 55 for 4. Kent 392 (Woolley 82, Todd 93, Valentine 59).

Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire: Warwick 219 and 44 for 0. Derby 240. (Storer 69, Alderman 64, Paine 6 for 88).

Northamptonshire vs Leicestershire: Northants 130 and 124 for 5. (Cox 59). Leicester 251 (Wiggington 53, Matthews 5 for 58).

Gloucestershire vs. Hampshire: Hants 292 and 48 for 3. Gloucester 206 (Hammond 78, Kennedy 5 for 51, Boyes 4 for 66).

Lancashire vs. Yorkshire: No play owing to rain.

Worcestershire vs. Essex: Worcester 188 and 19 for 1. Essex 416 (Cutmore 75, Wilcox 60, Pope 129, Howarth 5 for 60).—Reuter.

MEMORIAL SERVICE IN BOMBAY

A large number of German residents of Bombay attended the Memorial Service for the late President Hindenberg in St. Thomas Cathedral on Tuesday morning. Members of foreign consular and diplomatic services in Bombay were also present. The army, navy and the city police force was represented by the heads of their departments. Among those present were also seen a few Parsi and Hindu merchants who are trading with Germany.

The service was conducted by Rev. K. C. Macpherson and Canon C. F. Fortescue and ended with the Dead March.

NEW WORLD RECORDS IN ATHLETICS

OSLO, Aug. 6.

The following athletic world's records were established:—500 Metres, Eastman (America) 1-min. ute 2 seconds.

110 Metres, Hurdles, Percy Beard (America) 14-2/10 seconds. —Reuter.

ARAB MARE WINS ROBERTS CUP

COLOMBO, August 5.

Turf history was created in Colombo yesterday when "Shali," the only Arab mare, now racing in Ceylon, won in excellent time the Roberts' Cup. Owned by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. de Fonseka, "Shali" proved a worthy winner.

This is the first time a lady has been the owner or part-owner of a winner of the Roberts' Cup.

His Excellency the Governor who was present throughout the afternoon presented the cup to the winning owner.—United Press.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta Will Arrive In Bombay On Friday

Representatives of Labour Unions of Bombay will meet together on August 10, at the Mole to receive and welcome Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Indian Delegate to the International Labour Conference.—United Press.

The fifth session of the Music Conference and Competitions, University of Allahabad, will be held from November 3 to 8, 1934, in the Vizinagram Hall, Muir College Buildings.

CAN CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS BE EXEMPTED FROM DRAINAGE TAX?

Collector Asks Bandra Municipality To Show Precedent To Get Sanction

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, August 7.

Can sanction to a proposal be withheld on the grounds of want of precedents?

This is what the Bandra Municipality will have to learn when it receives a reply to its letter proposed at yesterday's Board meeting. The subject matter relates to an amendment proposed by the Board to Schedule E(4) of the Municipal Rules whereby exemption from drainage tax is proposed to be granted to Charitable, religious, and educational institutions.

This amendment was the outcome of several applications from educational and religious institutions asking for exemption from paying the drainage tax. On the initiative of Prof. Almeida the Board passed resolutions to that effect and also desired to amend the schedule. As the sanction of the Collector was necessary, the President addressed the Collector setting forth that in view of the good work done by the institutions, consideration should be shown as the drainage tax would be a heavy burden on the institutions.

"NO PRECEDENT?"

In reply, the Collector pointed out that underground drainage was more expensive than the old method of manual services. If the municipality did not exempt these institutions from tax then, it was greater reason why they should not be exempted now. Further the Collector was prepared to sanction the amendment if the Municipality could point out "anywhere in the world" if such institutions were exempted from such tax.

The Public Health Com. in forwarding the correspondence to the Board opined that the Collector did not object to the proposal on the ground of principle but of precedent.

"FAIT ACCOMPLI".

That the amalgamation of Santa Cruz with Bandra will be a "fait accompli" is foreshadowed by a letter from the Collector, B.S.D. asking the Bandra Municipality to submit requisite proposals for the revision of the election rules and roll.

Mr. Michael, the President, stated that at present no election rules existed for Santa Cruz and no electoral roll was in existence. Prof. Almeida then moved that a committee consisting of the President, Dr. Dias, Mr. Surveyor, and himself, be appointed to draft the necessary proposals in consultation with the President of the Santa Cruz Notified Area.

The resolution was accepted.

Our Kathiawa Letter

MATCH FACTORIES IN KATHIAWAR

May Close Down Sequel To Ban On Exports

(From Our Correspondent.)

KATHIAWAR, Aug. 5.

As a result of the reduction of duty from 0-3-0 per maund to 1-1/2 per cent. on the value, the import of sugar in the state in the last year increased from 3,400 bags to 4,200 bags. The import of Sugar candy also rose from 1650 bags to 3,545 bags.

In the sate, hospital arrangements are now made for the treatment of Hydrophobia. Up till now, people had to go to Rajkot for this treatment.

EXPORT MATCHES.

The states of Junagadh, Porbandar, Gondal, Mangrol and others who have not introduced the present British excise duty on Matches manufactured in their states, are prohibited from exporting matches to British India.

As a result of this step, the match factories have lost the market. It would not be far off, if they have to close their Match factories shortly, as it would not pay them to export matches after paying the excise duty.

PRIMOGENATURE IN KATHI STATES.

In all Kathi states, the gadi i.e. the estate of the diseased is divided among the living male issues. Of late, the Darbar of Bilkas a Kathi state under Jetpur Taluka has obtained a right from the British Government, so that in future the estate of Kikas will go to the eldest son.

COMMUNAL AMITY AT JAIPUR

Wall To Be Constructed For Ramgarh Mosque

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAIPUR, Aug. 6.

On the recommendation of Captain A. W. T. Webb, Senior Officer, Sikar, Rao Raja Kalyan Singhji Bahadur has issued orders for the construction of a wall at a mosque at Ramgarh, for which Muslim inhabitants of the place have been agitating for a long time.

It may be remembered that three years ago, the Muslims of Ramgarh built a wall round the mosque and "peepal" tree. The Hindus raised objections, claimed possession of the tree, and demanded the right to worship it. As a result of the agitation the wall was demolished by the Sikar estate. The Muslims regarded it as an interference with their religion and moved into Bikaner territory, as a protest.

The Jaipur State authorities subsequently sent Mr. F. S. Young, Inspector-General of Police, to settle the matter. Mr. Young succeeded in pursuading the Muslims to return home, but relations between the Hindus and Muslims became strained, and a complete boycott of the Muslims estranged communal feelings. Despite vigorous attempts by the State officials to restore cordial relations, the two communities could not come to any amicable decision, and consequently, a riot broke out at Ramgarh, in which two Muslims were killed and several Hindus injured.

SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT.

The question of rebuilding the demolished wall of the mosque however, continued to agitate the Muslims. Captain Webb inquired into the matter and succeeded in effecting a settlement between the two communities. Both the communities are now reported to be perfectly satisfied with the present order of the Rao Raja and the Hindu boycott has come to an end.

It is understood that the Hindus of Ramgarh are shortly going to present a petition to His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur in connection with the reduction of the sentences of the Hindu accused in the Ramgarh Riot case.

LABOUR LEADERS ACQUITTED

Complaint Of Breach Of Trust Vague, Says Magistrate

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 7.

The complaint is extremely vague. The complainant is not able to point out one item in respect of which the accused committed criminal breach of trust," observed Mr. P. K. Kharkar, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, yesterday in dismissing the complaint filed by Krishna Apparao against G. N. Sahasrabuddhe and Dattatraya Khanderao Dighe, general secretary and secretary of the Ambernath Labour Union.

A Day's S. I. And Rs. 200 Fine For Perjury

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 7.

For having given false evidence in judicial proceedings, Kutubuddin Haji Badruddin Falke was sentenced yesterday by the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan to a day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 or in default four months' hard labour.

The prosecution was sanctioned by the Kalyan sub-Judge.

Kalyan Landlord To Be Prosecuted

(From Our Correspondent.)

KALYAN, Aug. 7.

Mr. M. S. Patil, second class sub-Judge of Kalyan, yesterday sanctioned prosecution against Balkrishna Yadneshevar Joshi, a landlord, for having made a false statement on oath in his court.

The sub-Judge found that to misguide the court and for showing an immediate attachment Balkrishna made a false declaration that the property was not sold to anybody

75 Inches Of Rain In Thana

THANA, Aug. 7.

After incessant rainfall for more than a week, Thana experienced a day of dry weather and there was but little rainfall to-day.

The total rainfall to-day exceeds 75 inches which comes to more than three-fourths of the average annual rainfall in the city which is less than 100 inches.—United Press.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 13, 1990.
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akhar 26, 1353
Parsi: Aspandad 6, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 17m.
Sunset: 7h. 11m.
High Water: 11-31; 23-08.
Low Water: 4-22; 17-45.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Mud Sports: Weekly Gymkhana—Cross Maidan at 5-30 p.m.
Rugby: Mhow Station XV v. Bombay Gymkhana—Cooperage, at 6 p.m., Hammers, v. Cathedral Old Boys—Church Gate Reclamation, at 6 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "What has Christianity to say to the Disillusioned man" by Rev. K. MacPherson, Bowen Memorial Hall, Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, August 9

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Harwood League: Royal Artillery, Colaba v 3rd Field Brigade, R.A., Kirkee—Cooperage, at 5-50 p.m.

FRIDAY, August 10

S. S. "Mantua", with English mails of July 26, due at 6 a.m.
Harwood League: Indian Football League v. City Police, Cooperage 5-50 p.m.

SATURDAY, August 11

S S "Ranchi", with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Rugby: Bombay Gymkhana v. Sherwood Foresters, Oval, 5-45 p.m.
Harwood League: 3rd Field Brigade, R. A., Kirkee, v Green Howards, Cooperage, 5-50 p.m.
Y. M. C. A. (Student Branch): Public lecture on "The Disarmament Question", by Mr. G. N. Joshi, Bowen Memorial Hall), Lamington Road, 6-30 p.m.

MONDAY, August 13

Results of M.Sc. Examination, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY

(In thousands sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 4th August 1934 15,000; from 1st April to 4th August 1934 8,877,000.

Net transfers to the Home Treasury from Paper Currency Reserve in England during the week ending the 4th Aug. 1934 nil; from 1st April to 4th Aug. 1934 —2,250,000.

Total during the week ending the 4th Aug. 1934 15,000; from 1st April to 4th Aug. 1934 6,627,000.

SHOWING AGAIN BY POPULAR DEMAND
THE CAPITOL
To-day at 6.30 & 10 p.m.

The city shrieks in terror!
KING KONG
IS LOOSE!
A Cooper-Schoedsack Production
From an idea conceived by Edgar Wallace and Merian C. Cooper.
With FAY WRAY, ROB. ARMSTRONG, BRUCE CABOT. David O. Selznick, executive producer.
RKO RADIO Picture

THE REGAL
3 SHOWS DAILY
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

BOOK IN ADVANCE
FREE LIST STOPPED

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-15 p.m. Time signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin. 7-30 p.m. A topical talk. 7-35 p.m. A pianoforte interlude by Ernest Lush. 7-45 p.m. A talk by Fish. 8 p.m. The Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra, conductor Sir Dan Godfrey, relayed from the Pavilion, Bournemouth. 8-45 p.m. H. C. G. Stevens presents "That Reminds Me." 9-30 p. m. The Tidworth Tattoo: Relayed from Tidworth. 9-50 p.m. Dance music. 10-30 p.m. News Bulletin. 10-45 p.m. A topical talk. 10-50 p.m. Interlude of gramophone records. 11 p.m. The Pierre Fol Quintet.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Wavelengths 350.9 metres and 31.36 metres

12 noon. Indian Selected Hour. 1 p.m. Bombay market: Available rates. European Lunch Time Music.

5 p.m. Household Hints by Beth. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Choice Gujarati songs. 8-45 p.m. General news in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-10 p.m. Topics of To-day. By Charles Harmer. 9-20 p.m. Weather report and News Bulletin. 9-30 p.m. Gramophone records. Light music and songs. 10 p.m. Chamber music. 11 p.m. Close down.

JAMIAT SHUBHAN AL-MUSLIMEEN

Jamiat Shubban al-Muslimeen has been shifted from Maniar Building, Pydhoni Junction to Nasiri Building, 138, Nagdevi Street (3rd floor.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Parcels for Germany direct per S.S. "Trifels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 8th inst.

I. I. C. ASSOCIATION.

An emergency meeting of the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association has been convened to meet Mr. K. P. S. Menon to-day (Wednesday), at 11 a.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5 a.m. on the 6th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

BOMBAY BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Association will be held in the Grant Medical College, to-day at 5-30 p.m. Major S. L. Bhatia, will speak on "Ovarian Hormones" Lt. Col. S. S. Sokhey, Director, Haffkine Institute will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"The Healing Art" will be the subject of a free, public lecture to be followed by questions and answers in the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15

RAMWADI EYE HOSPITAL

The total attendence was 5510 out of which 2590 were males, 1953 were females and 967 were children. 144 operations were performed.

The daily average attendance was 212 during 26 working days of the month.

"VEDANTA IN AMERICA."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Theosophical Federation, Swami Dhaneshwarananda of The Vedanta Society of Chicago, who has just returned from America will deliver a public lecture on "Vedanta in America" at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. S.S. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, will preside.

COMMISSIONER'S VISIT TO 'F' WARD

In the event of there being no rain the Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'F' Ward will meet near the Central Vaccination Station, near the Old Parel Tram Terminus, to-morrow (Thursday), at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

RATHESTAR MANDAL

Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal an In-Memorium meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadiaji's Fire Temple, Dhobhi Talao when a Condolence Resolution will be passed on the passing away of Sir Cowasji Jehangir Bart., followed by a reading in Persian by Mr. Maneck F. Mulla on "Rustam and his Armur" from Firdushi's Shaeh Nameh with Gujarati translation. Dastur Rustamji E. Sanjana will preside.

TREASURY BILLS SALES.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 7th August 1934. Total amount offered was Rs. 4,17,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99,10-6 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-10-3 received approximately 25 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 1-6-0 per annum.

Tenders for three months' bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 14th August 1934. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 17th August 1934. Other conditions are as usual.

Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills will be sold from Wednesday, the 8th to Monday, the 13th August 1934 at Rs. 99-10-9 per cent subject to the condition that the sale of intermediates may be discontinued without previous notice at any time during this period. Intermediate three months' Treasury Bills sold from the 1st to the 6th August 1934 amounted to Rs. 25,00,000

AVOIDING DOULBE VOTING

G. Ward Congress Committee's Arrangements

The Secretary of the "G" Ward District Congress Committee, Dadar writes:—

There are three polling booths in this Ward for the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee Election and three electoral rolls according to the sub-division have been prepared. "G" Ward area has, for this purpose, been divided as under into three subdivisions and voters who reside in that locality shall record their votes in the respective polling booths only. There are some voters who have not given their complete address on the membership forms. All such names have been included in the central division electoral roll.

All these people and those who are not residents of any of three sub-divisions but are members of this Ward Congress Committee shall be required to record their votes in the central, i.e., Dadar division polling booth. This arrangement has been made to avoid double voting at any poling booth and voters are particularly requested to avoid any kind of confusion and inconvenience both to themselves and the polling officer.

SOUTHERN DIVISION
(DeLisle Road & Fergusson Road Area.)

This covers the part of "G" Ward beyond the Parbhadevi Road which begins from the Elphinston Bridge and joins the Cadell Road near E. D. Sassoon Dye Works. Worli Koliwada is included in this sub-division. Polling booth for this area has been arranged in Beryl Building, below the DeLisle Road Bridge, opp. B. B. and C. I. Work Shop.

CENTRAL DIVISION
(Dadar Area.)

This covers the part of "G" Ward from Prabhadevi Road and includes Bhavanishanker Road, Saitan Chauki, Gokhale Road, and Cadell Road right up to Lady Hardinge Road. Polling booth for this area has been arranged in Dhuru Hall, Dadar.

NORTHERN DIVISION.
(Mahim, Matunga, Dharavi Area)

This covers all the Northern part of "G" Ward including the buildings on both sides of the Lady Hardinge Road. Polling booth for this area has been arranged in Chauda Bhuvan, Library Room.

The time for recording votes will be from 8 to 11 in the morning and again from 2-30 to 7-30 in the evening.

CALL TO CONGRESS VOLUNTEERS

(THROUGH THE PUBLICITY BUREAU.)
(Reception Committee)

All those who have enrolled in "C" Ward office as volunteers for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress, will kindly meet on Friday the 10th inst., at 5 p.m. (S.T.) in "C" Ward District Congress Committee Office, Chotalal Mansions Kalbadevi Road.

IN "D" WARD.

All those who have enrolled in "D" Ward office as volunteers for the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress, will kindly meet on Thursday the 9th inst., at 9 p.m. at the office of the District Congress Committee, Congress House.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE

Meetings Of Sub-Committees At Congress House

To-day, (Wednesday).

Requirements Sub-Committee .... 6-45 p.m. (S.T.)
Thursday, 9th Aug., 1934.
Decoration Sub-Committee .... 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Friday, 10th Aug., 1934.
Mess Sub-Committee ..... 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Saturday, 11th Aug., 1934.
President's Reception Committee .... 6 p.m. (S.T.)
Arrangements Sub-

MANDVI "B" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS

On account of Mahatma Gandhis fast a meeting of the citizens of the Mandvi Ward will be held to offer prayers, every evening upto August 13, in the office of the above Committee Kharek bazar.

Mr. Virchand P. Shah has been elected as a polling officer of B Ward for B.P.C.C. Elections that are to be held on August 12, from 8 to 12 in the morning and from 3 to 7 in the evening. The polling Booth is situated at Katchhi Desha Oswal Jain Pathshala. Botawala Bldgs. 2nd floor Bhat Bazar.

All the candidates for B.P.C.C. from this Ward are requested to meet the Polling Officer Mr. Virchand Panachand Shah at 6-30 p.m. to-day (Wednesday) when arrangements and facilities and the symbols of the the candidates will be discussed. The place of the meeting is Mandvi Dist. Cong. Committee Office Kharek Bazar.

Suit Against A Rao Saheb

Singer's Claim For Maintenance As Wife

Mr. Justice Tyabji at the High Court, heard the notice of motion in the suit filed by Bai Appibai, formerly a professional singer (naikin) against Rao Saheb Khimji Kuverji, a rich Bhatia and a J.P. The plaintiff asked for a declaration that she was legally married to the defendent and for maintenance at the rate of Rs. 1,000 per month and suitable residence.

In this suit plaintiff took out a notice of motion asking for interim maintenance and for an order restraining the defendant from charging, incumbering or otherwise dealing with his property to the prejudice of the plaintiff's claim pending the hearing and final disposal of the suit.

The plaintiff stated that she was carrying on the profession or a "naikin" in Bombay up till March 1934, and she was a Khatri by caste. She alleged that she was married to the defendant at Ujjain on March 31st last, according to Hindu rites. The defendant had promised to present her with ornaments worth Rs. 3,500 and to pay all debts amounting to Rs. 6,200. After the marriage they lived at Abubeker Mansion at Walkeshwar in Bombay, at Ujjain and other places. Thereafter the defendant ceased to live with her. She sent him a solicitor's notice asking for conjugal rights, but he did not comply with it.

The defendant raised a preliminary point that the Bombay High Court had no jurisdiction to try this suit. He said that at Ujjain it was represented to him by one Ramchandra Kamat that the plaintiff was a widow and that he should take her under his shelter. It was then stated that her mother was a Brahmin and her father was a Khatri by caste. At that time he did not know that she was a "naikin". and he was induced by the above representations to marry her.

The defendant further stated that though he had undergone some ceremony purporting to be a marriage, it was not sufficient in law to bring about a valid marriage.

The defendant denied that the plaintiff was his legally married wife or that he had promised to present her with ornaments or to live with her separately from his sons as alleged by her.

At the hearing of the notice of motion, His Lordship passed a consent order expediting the hearing of the suit which was fixed for September 20.

Mr. Lalji instructed by Mehta Lalji and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Daphtary, instructed by Kanga and Co. appeared for the defendant.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Death Takes a Holiday". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Tarzan and His Mate". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE CAPITOL—"King Kong" (Revival) Daily at 6-30 adn 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Bhakta-ke-Bhagwan". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Ambrish". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Mysterious Prince". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Gulsanovar". Time as usual.
PALACE—"The Lost Chord". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Gun Sundari". Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"Palmy Days". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Susan Lenox". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"I Believed in You". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Voltaire". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Sons of the Desert". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Hurricane Express". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

CITIZENS OF BOMBAY
Make The Congress
A GREAT SUCCESS
Enroll
AS RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEMBERS
Swell
THE RANKS OF VOLUNTEERS
Let Our Sisters Lead Way

A FATAL AFFRAY

3 Accused Sentenced For Grievous Hurt

At the High Court Sessions, Mr. Justice Rangnekar sentenced Yusubai Ganpat, a Hindu woman, and her two brothers to six months' rigorous imprisonment and one years' rigorous imprisonment respectively on the jury finding them guilty of grievous hurt. One brother was acquitted and discharged.

All the four were charged with murder in respect of the death of one Raoji Vishram. It was alleged that on April 20 last there was a fight in Paru's Chawl at Lal Baug between the accused and some other persons when the deceased intervened and was set upon by the accused. The fourth accused who was acquitted pleaded that he was not there at the time of the offence.

FIRST AID EXAM.

An examination of the First Aid Class organised by Mr. Samuel Judah, under the auspices of the Bombay City Centre of St. John Ambulance Association, on the premises of the Sir Jacob Sassoon High School, Byculla, and conducted by Dr. O. David, was held on July 15, by Capt: Jacob Ezekiel.

The following candidates are declared successful:—

Certificates:—Messrs. Samuel Issac, Issac Saul Issac, Abraham Samson Abraham, Moses Somekh, Freddy Benjamin, Joseph Sion Cohen, Nathan Samuel, Issac Abraham Levi.

Medallion:—Mr. Joseph Isaac Chartker.

3rd. Label:—Mr. Jalbhai S. R. Irani.

A SUCCESSFUL TAMIL TALKIE

Rangit's Courageous Venture

The Tamil Nadu Talkies gave a Press-show of their film, "Lava Kusa" produced by the Rajit Film Company at the West End Cinema on Tuesday morning.

The Talkie is in Tamil, and the story is an adaptation from Uttara Ramayana which has been skilfully adapted for the purposes of the screen,

The story commences with the exile of Sita on account of certain scandalous insinuations of a dhobie. She is sent away to the woods by Rama, while she is in a delicate state. There she gives birth to two sons Lava and Kusa.

The family is re-united happily after a series of comical and amusing incidents. The story has sustained episodes of dramatic irony and is thoroughly enjoyable.

Sangit Vidvan Muthiah Bhagavatar is the Music Director and is also responsible for exquisite scenario presentation. The talkie is replete with fine songs, which are of his own composition. The actors and the actresses have been chosen and trained by him. This is, perhaps, the first time when a film producing company has entirely left the job to an expert, and the quality of the production justifies it. This film is bound to figure as the best of the Tamil Talkies, and will improve to a great extent the quality of Tamil pictures, which are at present produced haphazardly.

The talkie contains some song hits which mark out the Bhagavatar as a great composer. Valmiki and Sita render these songs well, and so also the youngsters, Lava and Kusa. The actors have been trained to give equal attention to action, which produces the best effect.

Despite skilful workmanship, one drawback in the production is the absence of an art connoisseur who would have given valuable hints to suit the story to the Puranic times. The dhobie woman appearing on the scene looks like a modern blonde a glaring contrast to the Puranic theme. These petty flaws can be easily remedied with valuable suggestions from an art expert. But this honest criticism will not in any way detract the value of the film, which every cinema-fan will vote as the best of the Tamil Talkies.

SATIRANJAN MEMORIAL TOURNEY

The Entry for the Satiranjan Memorial Shield Knock-out Tournament under the auspices of the Indian Foot Ball League, has been extended upto 15th August 1934. Entry forms and particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, at 127 Hindu Colony, Dadar.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

More Labour Unrest

The new-fangled standardisation scheme recently introduced by the Bombay millowners shows prospects of achieving what the strike leaders failed to do owing to disunity and dissensions in their own ranks. As was to be expected the workers have not failed to discover that the new scheme means for them "more work and less pay." Already the mill worckers are becoming restive and sporadic cases of strikes are in evidence. Last week the workers of the Western India mills downed tools as a protest against the discontinuance of the allowance for regular attendance, and although some days have passed the workers are still holding out. The mill has consequently closed.

More evidence of the discontent amongst textile labourers was manifested on Tuesday when the workers of the Spinning Department of the Khatau Makanji Mills refused to accept the terms of the reorganisation scheme and declined to work. The objection of the workers was to the proposal to make one spinner work on two sides of the frame. The mill authorities tried to tide over the difficulty by employing new operatives. This was responsible for a clash between the strikers and blacklegs and a few heads were broken. The department had then to be closed.

The situation generally in the textile industry gives rise to the apprehension that the unrest is likely to spread and the question is asked "will this lead to another general strike?

Will They Act?

After great agitation by the residents of Matunga and Parsi Colony, the B.E.S.T. Company has started a bus service between Matunga and Byculla Bridge. This new service is of great help to those who live in places which are far off either from the tram or train station. The B.E.S.T. Company deserves the thanks of the residents of such localities. But the Company does not seem to have taken notice of the applications of many residents round about the Shivaji Park on B.B.& C.I., Dadar, and on the Cadell Road. There are several office-going people living in buildings on the Cadell Road, who have to walk for more than a mile to get to the nearest railway or tram station. It was suggested a few days ago that the B.E.S.T. Company would be doing a very great service if it extended the present Matunga-Byculla bus service and ran it via Agar Bazaar at Dadar B.B.&C.I. If this is done the residents round about Agar Bazaar and on Cadell Road will be saved the trouble that they are put to every day, and the B.E.S.T. also will gain financially. Will the B.E.S.T. Company act soon?

Wells

A large number of wells are again allowed to be open by the Bombay Municipality to the detriment of the health of the city. The policy of having the wells covered over or closed up has been in force since 1912. There was an intensified campaign against wells in 1928 when 1357 wells were closed down by the order of the Municipality as they were considered a source of danger to the health of the city. The latest report states that there are still 1,151 wells open in different parts of the city. Although it is admitted that it is not desirable to allow the wells to remain open, a large number of wells have been allowed to remain open recently. Only last week the Municipal Executive reported that the water of a well was so contaminated that several times it was analysed and not once was it found potable. Some time ago a large number of share brokers, who used well water near the Share Bazar, were infected with guinea worm and many of them had to undergo treatment for more than six months. The Wells Committee of the Municipal Corporation either should function or be dissolved and another committee appointed to enforce the rules regarding closing of the wells rigorously.

RAILWAY TIMINGS

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.

Trains	Arrivals. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10 15
Deccan Queen	10 25
Poona Mail	11 40
Punjab Mail	13 15
Nagpur Express	14 40
Poona Fast Passenger	16 00
Poona Express	19 10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures.
Allahabad Express	7 15
Poona Express	8 00
Poona Fast Passenger	12 00
Madras Express	13 45
Poona Mail	15 30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17 15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21 15
Nagpur Express	21 30
Madras Mail	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL.

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

		H.M.
No. 8	Up Passenger	5 35
No. 20	Up Delhi Express	6 00
No. 2	Up Gujarat Mail	6 45
No. 10	Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
*No. 4	Up Frontier Mail	8 55
No. 12	Up Passenger	14 50
No. 16	Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6	Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central.

		H.M
No. 15	Down Kathiawar Express	8 45
No. 9	Down Passenger	8 55
No. 11	Down Passenger	13 35
No. 1	Down Gujarat Mail	20 25
No. 3	Down Frontier Mail	21 15
No. 5	Down Kathiawar Mail	21 30
No. 19	Down Delhi Express	22 00
No. 7	Down Passenger	22 15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.
*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1934

One More Fast

Mahatma Gandhi has undertaken one more fast and on the eve of it has appealed to "all friends, whether in India or outside, no matter to what faith or race they may belong," to pray that God may bless the forthcoming little penance." The incident that has called forth this penance is apparently a trivial one and of mere domestic interest. But the penance itself involves an important principle that interests all men, the principle of vicarious suffering. The very fact that Gandhiji has taken upon himself the suffering on account of an apparently trivial incident invests the penance with added importance. The fast will, therefore, stir the hearts of numerous people both in India and abroad, who will, no doubt, prayerfully bless the little penance. They will also, we hope, appreciate the issues involved in the fast and actively help Gandhiji to further the cause for which he is suffering.

Sense Of Honour

It is necessary for the public to understand the origin of, and the precise reasons for, the fast. At Ajmere Gandhiji gave a solemn assurance to the Sanatanists in general and Pandit Lalnath in particular that they would not be molested, and he accordingly gave the necessary instructions to the Reception Committee's volunteers. Yet one of the volunteers in a moment of excitement hit Pandit Lalnath, who was severely injured. As the leader of the reform movement Gandhiji has taken upon himself the moral responsibility for the injury. He has accordingly undertaken the fast as a penance for the use of violence by one of his own party, for an avoidable breach of faith, and to impress upon all the principle of collective responsibility of a body for the wrong acts of individuals in it. While opinions may differ about the nature of the penance, none will question the fact that Gandhiji's grounds for it display his extraordinary sense of honour and devotion to the principles of Truth and Non-violence. These qualities more, perhaps, than the fast itself deeply touched the offending volunteer, who has penitently confessed his fault, and Pandit Lalnath, too, who has publicly expressed great admiration for Gandhiji's personality and has disowned any feeling of grievance at the injury done to him. If our public workers could be so impressed by the fast as to make non-violence their living creed, to assume at least a fair measure of responsibility for the actions of even individuals in their parties, and to display at all times a fine sense of honour, the fast would not have been taken in vain and our political and social question would be solved much more satisfactorily and much sooner than they would be otherwise.

Appeal To Congressmen

Millions will follow the fast with deep anxiety; for though he has gone through longer fasts before, the present one comes immediately after a most strenuous tour for a whole year. It behoves them all not merely to watch the fast passively, nor to undertake sympathetic fasts, but to act up to his appeal to help the Harijan cause "by greater personal purification and greater concentration on the work upon them." Gandhiji's appeal to Congressmen in particular is most touching and needs to be re-stated in extenso. He says:

"I would like to utter a word of warning to Congressmen and Congress workers. During the coming seven days I shall be filled with thoughts about them as I have been during the past month. The acrimony with which Congress elections have been fought in some places and the unclean methods adopted by Congress workers by manipulating the votes and grossly abusing the rule about habitual wearing of Khadi have filled me with horror and dismay. The constitution provides for truthful and non-violent methods. In some Provinces, at some elections truth and non-violence have been conspicuous by their absence.

"Though my fast has nothing to do with these unclean methods how I wish Congress workers will detect my anguish in the words I have written and lighten it during the purification week by resorting to self-introspection and resolving to make the Congress an organisation in keeping with its creed, so that anyone who cares may without difficulty find it to be a living embodiment of its creed. I shall certainly be praying for its purification. Purity of this, the greatest National organisatian, cannot but help the Harijan movement since the Congress is also pledged to the removal of the curse."

We would leave this most eloquent appeal to speak for itself and we trust it would evoke loyal response from all Congressmen. We trust, too, that Gandhiji will pass through his self-imposed ordeal without any serious injury to his health.

Vinodinee-Manubhai Marriage

Considerable sensation has been caused in the Hindu community by the marriage of Miss Vinodinee Nilkanth with Mr. Manubhai Lalbhai Parikh, who has a wife and three sons living. The marriage has also received severe condemnation in many quarters, particularly because both Miss Vinodinee and Mr. Manubhai are highly educated persons and the former belongs to a family that has won fame throughout the Presidency, if not the country, as a pioneer in social reform. We fully appreciate the view point of those who disapprove of a marriage that conflicts with the ideal of monogamy. We also recognise that one's first reaction to it must be to feel sympathy for the unfortunate first wife. Nevertheless we plead that there are considerations, both personal and public, which demand the exercise of sympathy and understanding on the part of those who feel it their duty as publicists to comment on this marriage, especially, as according to the latest news, the couple are reported to have thought better of the step taken by them. Apart from the fact that Hindu law permits polygamy, monogamy, which is the most desirable state of marriage, pre-supposes the existence of a system of divorce; without it, it must, in not a few cases degenerate into a cruel mockery of marriage. If this marriage, whatever view one may take of it, brings home one fact more clearly than any other it is that the Hindu community must immediately bestir itself and take immediate measures to legalise divorce, the permission for which would avoid much needless suffering and unhappiness. Miss Vinodinee and Mr. Parekh will have rendered a distinct service to their community if the action they have taken hastens the adoption of divorce by it.

Officials Score

As was only to be expected Government have carried the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Bill through the Legislative Assembly, thanks mainly to the loyal support of nominated members and of a few elected ones who knew they had no chance at the next elections and, perhaps, hastened to take a chance by the backdoor of nomination. On the other hand, some of those who opposed the Bill have been subservient enough to Government before but had now one eye on the elections. But their ways will be seen through and "never again" will be the reply of the electorate to these and all other time-servers. However, it is notable that Government had the support of only ten elected Indians as against 34 who voted for the Opposition. A Draconian measure like this could not have any chance in any truly representative House and this the Government know well and they are hastening to make the best possible use of the present Assembly. What better could be expected from a Government responsible even to the present packed legislature?

BANISH COMMUNALISM

Let Us Stop Thinking In Terms Of Hindus, Muslims And Parsis

(By Anon)

"You Indians always seem to think in terms of communities—at least that is what I gather from your newspapers," recently wrote a Swiss pen-friend of mine whom I had sent a batch of leading Indian journals. And he was right. The spectre of communalism still haunts us and even most of the nationalists among us subconsciously think in terms of Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Parsis. And the newspapers are certainly a great deal to blame for this.

I do not mean that when a sub-editor gives a headline saying, "Muslim Convicted of Kidnapping", he is a Mahasabhaite having a convenient dig at the Musalmans, for the same sub may be responsible in the neighbouring column for another headline declaring, "Hindu to be Hanged for Murder". I do not for a moment believe that such headlines are the result of any distaste for the Hindu or the hatred of the Muslim. But it proves my point that we think in terms of communities. And since one does not commit a dacoity because he is a Hindu nor for that matter does any one kidnap because he is a Muslim, why should their communities be so prominently displayed? Such things only perpetuate communal distinctions in our minds. Let sub-editors on nationalist newspapers, therefore, be extra careful while headlining news-items of this nature.

Stop This Scare

Recently the communalists made capital out of some isolated kidnapping cases—in fact some of them were not cases of kidnapping at all but were elopments of romantic souls. Without mentioning any names I must say that the attitude of some of the so-called nationalist newspapers of northern India was highly regrettable. By systematically picking out and giving publicity to cases in which the culprit happened to be Musalmans they made out as if the whole Muslim community was engaged in an unholy conspiracy to abduct Hindu girls. The attitude adopted by the communal Muslim press was equally condemnable, as by offering excuses for such incidents and throwing blame for them on Hindus they helped to create the wholly false impression that any section of the Musalmans approved of or tolerated such acts of hooliganism. Both the parties, of course, forget that scoundrels are the monopoly of no community. This kidnapping scare engineered by communalists has done incalculable harm to the cause of unity and nationalism in northern India and now every sane and patriotic Indian must see to it that it stops.

The Religion Of War

In the religion-ridden country of ours even water and food are communally divided. Who has not heard cries of "Hindu jal", "Muslim pani", "Hindu puri" and "Muslim khana" on railway station platforms? But how many of us have thought that it is a standing disgrace to our country that we cannot even drink water from each other's hands, much less dine on a common table? It is petty and foolish discriminations like these that keep the different communities socially apart; and without social unity political unity can neither be strong nor permanent. It is very difficult to break the prejudices of the old and the orthodox but the youths and the nationalists should crusade against them if they wish to see their dream of a united India realized.

Communal Organizations

India has been called the land of smiling sunshine and verdant fields. It would be more truthful, however, to say that it is the land of communities and communal organisations. From fairly big organizations like the Hindu Mahasabha and the Muslim Conference down to mushroom growth of petty caste associations there are innumerable communal or sub-communal organizations in India. Most of the smaller ones content themselves with demanding more government jobs, and there are a few which are doing genuine social work in their limited spheres. The bigger ones are, thanks to the flair of their leaders for publicity and propaganda always before the public eye, and every one is acquainted with their activities. Opposition to the Congress is with slight variations in methods and degree, one of their chief aims and I wonder if it is generally known

(Continued on page 15.)

WHITHER INDIA?

Attempts At Natural Unity Have Not So Far Met With Adequate Success But Conflicting Elements Can Be Reconciled Through Constant Friendly Intercourse

By Dr. BHAGWANDAS.

III.

Despite all the herculean efforts of Mahatmaji, to bind together all the conflicting elements of Indian Society in the bonds of his personal affection and shiningly sincere philanthropy, the dissensions in the country, politico-economic as well as religious, have been increasing and not decreasing—unless I am very greatly mistaken. The Harijan movement has undoubtedly touched the public conscience deeply; only the 'Hindu' portion of that conscience apparently; though, so far as municipal populations at least are concerned, there are Muslim and Christian scavengers also, and the well-being of municipal sweepers of all creeds should be the concern of municipal board members of all creeds; and how deeply that conscience has been touched is not at all clear, and will be decided only by the future. The vast masses of Hindus, that are always thronging around him, in season and out of season, and by their excess of utterly undisciplined devotion are making his life and the lives of those who have to take care of him a burden and a misery as well as a great joy—how much of this devotion is purely personal, and due to blind and unreasoning faith and emotion and curiosity, like that which gathers the millions to kumbha-melas and eclipse-bathings and car-festivals, and how much to appreciation of his views and principles, can be decided only by the lastingness of the results.

Fanatical Reaction

The movement has also brought about a fanatical reaction which, though actively expressed by but a handful, seems to be silently sympathised in by not a few. All sorts of speculations are in the air about the Poona bomb. Any way, internal dissensions, always prevalent among the Hindus, are now raging worse than ever. Hindu and Muslim, as such, are no nearer in heart than before; some think they are further off. Differences in political and economic views, within the Congress as well as outside, as to what the country should strive for and how, are growing more acute. Recently there appeared in the "Leader," dated 14-7-1934, a description of "Congress Committee Election, in Allahabad, and of propagandist activities connected therewith, which a prominent local Congressman himself characterised as "a disgraceful and dirty business," i.e., "Swadeshi" imitation of Western methods of electioneering. Similar internal quarrels, among the Congressmen, have, subsequently, been reported from Amritsar, Lahore, Calcutta, Nagpore, even Benares (though in much milder form), and other important towns. Mahatmaji has had to reprove the Congress workers at Calcutta for their wrong spirit, during his visit there in the third week of July; but such reprobation by itself is not likely to be of much use.

Operation Without Salve

No doubt, all this may be said to be the bringing "of the boil to a head," of the "poisonous foreign matter to the surface," before discharge. But is the surgeon ready with lancet and appliances, for a successful operation, or will the poisonous stuff surge back and permeate all the blood and the tissues and bring about the death of the patient? Old Sadi spoke of

Chu jarab-i-ragzan
ke marham-neh ast.

The surgeon should have the salve ready before lancing the abscess. Our people have been taught diligently during the last fourteen years, to use Charkha and Khadi, to be non-violent, to achieve Hindu-Muslim unity, to abolish untouchability—all very good and very necessary to teach; but they have not been taught at all something even better and even more necessary, viz. how and whom to choose for the best and highest public work. If there are such intriguings, bickerings, quarrellings over nominal powerless offices in the present Congress organisation, how terrible will be the behaviour when offices of power are in question—'Swadeshi' versions of the French Revolution and its guillotining of fellow-revolutionists by one an-

(Continued on page 9.)

Frankly Speaking

TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS

It is significant that the Kapurthala Liberal League has called upon all voters for the election to the Legislative Assembly resident in the Indian States to vote for the Congress candidates at the forthcoming general election. That fairly indicates that people, not misled by communal or other anti-national interests, regard the Congress as a better champion of their political and economic rights than any other similar body. The Kapurthala League's attitude is all the more remarkable because the States people now are extremely disappointed by the Congress still declining to mould politics directly in the States. The States people know from experience that even the indirect influence of Congress propaganda on the States is far more helpful to them than the mere academic resolutions on the rights of the States passed by several non-Congress political bodies.

WILL YOUNG FOLK ACT?

High ideals always appeal to the young and one is not surprised to learn that the students of the Aligarh University have, at a meeting of the University Union, adopted a resolution to the effect that the only effective solution of the communal deadlock is the adoption of a full-fledged Socialist programme. The resolution embodies a profound truth, though opinions may vary about the nature of a full-fledged Socialist programme suited to Indian soil and about the methods and pace of inaugurating such a programme in this country. We feel confident that students in other parts of the country will enthusiastically endorse the above resolution. The only regret is that our young people are not active or self-assertive enough in combating communalism through Socialist propaganda or otherwise. If they were, they could speedily lay to dust the monster of communalism.

BASLE TRADING COMPANY.

The refusal of the British Government to return to the Basle Trading Company the properties in India belonging to the company which were confiscated during the War constitutes a scandal. The properties, which consisted mainly of the the factories and weaving establishments in Malabar and Kanara were seized by the Indian Government as "enemy" (i.e., German) properties on the outbreak of War and were confiscated in 1919. The Basle Trading Company owned some properties also on the Gold Coast, which too were confiscated by the British Government. The only compensation offered to the company on the conclusion of peace was the return of the share capital, £120,000, which was refused. An entirely British Company called the Commonwealth Trust was then formed, to which the British Government made over the confiscated properties both in India and the Gold Coast. The Basle Company never accepted this arrangement, challenging the legality of the confiscation. The legal opinion given in this connection by Sir John Simon, Mr. (now Mr. Justice) Maughan, and Mr. Barringtonward, is worth quoting here. These eminent counsel stated:

"We are of opinion that the action taken by the Government of the Gold Coast by means of the Ordinance of 1918 is entirely without justification according to international law.....The Ordinance is incompatible with the accepted doctrine that property of neutral persons situate in a friendly country is immune from confiscation. Elimination of enemy control is one thing, expropriation of neutral ownership quite another, and the former cannot justify the later."

WANTED FAIR PLAY.

Probably as a result of this candid opinion and the example set by the French Government in returning the assets of the company seized by that Government in the Cameroons, the British Colonial Office condescended to do some justice to the Company by restoring the properties on the Gold Coast and otherwise compensating it for losses sustained on account of the confiscation. But the India Office refuses to acknowledge the illegality of the confiscations in India and continues to deny the company fair-play. As a condition of the restitution of the properties, the India Office has been demanding of the company that it should devote all profits above 5 per cent to missionary and philanthropic purposes in India—a demand to which the company has firmly refused to yield. In the face of the explicit verdict of the British Counsel referred to above and the British Colonial Office's as well as the French Government's definite example, it is amazing that the India Office should continue to stick to its illegal proposal and that too in the name of the Indian people. The latter are not enamoured of either the illegally confiscated assets of the Basle Company or of the "moral" and "material" advantages which may accrue to them through the bargain the India Office wants to strike with the Company.

-PRESS VIEWS--

"An Undesirable"

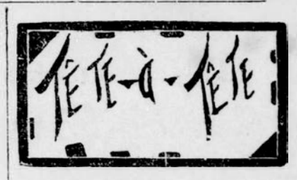
Sj. Bose never criticised the Belgrade Press or the Belgrade authorities. On the contrary, he is grateful for the reception that has been accorded to him so far by both. His only complaint is against the British Ambassador in Belgrade who had even gone to the length of characterising Sj. Bose as "an undesirable." Pray, what is Sj. Bose doing in Europe to deserve that fascinating epithet? He is merely telling the countries of Europe something about the nationalist movement in India—a thing which it is difficult to do in this country without receiving the tender attentions of the Powers-that-be. Is it the idea that Sj. Bose in his exile will not be allowed to render this small service to his Motherland by such unnecessary interventions? —A. B. Patrika.

Fiscal Coercion

The talk of India enjoying any sort of fiscal autonomy is mere moonshine. Everything is dictated from London and the subordinate branch in India carries out the orders. In former years it was British preference slyly introduced in Protection Bills and defended as not being preference at all; but now that pretence is completely given up; it is full and unabashed preference introduced at the point of the bayonet even to the detriment and ruin of struggling Indian industries.—"Sind Observer."

The Right Way

The Government must undermine the very ground on which the terrorist takes his stand. To do that they must act more generously, more trustfully, more courageously, in dealing with the country's ultimate economic and political problems. Meanwhile the public are expected, if they have any genuine interest in the development and expansion of this province, to range themselves against violence and to impress on tender minds the creed of non-violence in act as well as in thought. As the Government have their duty and responsibility so have the people their duty and responsibility which they can evade on no account without injury to themselves and their province.—"Forward."



No return of confiscated Congress funds. Of course, not, in these days of lean treasuries and starving Civil Services.

* * * *

Apropos recent fatalities on the operation tables in the city, "there is no cause for anxiety"—either for the would-be victims or their relations and friends—for a "high medical authority"—unnamed, of course—has assured "The Times of India" that the doctor who administers an anaesthetic or uses the forceps need not at all be a person of "considerable experience."

* * * *

The Coroner and his jury were unnecessarily hard on the junior medicoes, for, as our contemporary justly puts it, "how is a junior medico to gain experience without making a beginning?"

—which again proves conclusively the truth of the adage that "a hundred 'kills' make a doctor."

* * * *

While, thus, all would-be victims of modern junior surgery and their relations and friends, can now breathe freely, the little flutter of anxiety that might have been caused among the medical world of Bombay by the remarks of the Coroner's jury, will no doubt, subside completely as a result of the above mentioned highly authoritative assurance.

* * * *

"If Mr. Shaw has decided to become an oracle on India he will hardly achieve his end by listening to propaganda in London."—Bori Bunder.

He ought to come out to India once again and put in at least six weeks' course in Indian oracularism as a "junior sub," in our contemporary's holy of holies

* * * *

Our contemporary is surprised that a "responsible" London newspaper should have allowed G. B. S. to publish a statement like that. British judges in India convict Indians who have been acquitted by Indian juries.

* * * *

The "T. of I." for itself, would have treated "with contempt" such a communication from the British author, and if he came to India with that enormity on his head, our contemporary would, no doubt, have completely ignored his existence.

* * * *

And, not without a precedent, please, in Bori Bunder's own immortal history, as the present Premier of the British Isles would tell you—how his existence in Bombay when he arrived here as a cold-weather tourist two decades ago was "contemptuously" ignored by Bori Bunder, because he was guilty of making some statement in England which in the eyes of Bori Bunder was "highly derogatory" to the prestige of his race in this country.

* * * *

While Madame Laila, the "famous seer" (sic) prophesies from Colombo that Germany will be again at war with France, Mr. Lloyd George, the hard-headed politician and "war-conductor," is willing to guarantee that there won't be any war in Europe for another decade.

* * * *

If you read between the lines of both the prophesies, you will be able to discover that after all both the prophets might be right —or both wrong!

The feminine seer, you will note, refrains from saying definitely when the next Franco-German war will break out. So, if it should come after a decade, she and L. G. will be equally right in their prognostications.

* * * *

Again, L. G. on his part does not deny altogether the possibility of a war breaking out within the next ten years. He merely says that no "major war" will be waged.

It all depends how you look at these things. These are days of relativity and what looks "minor" in one place or from one angle of vision may appear to be truly "major" if it's located in a different place or if it is viewed from a different angle of vision.

Vinodinee-Manubhai Marriage: Dramatic Sequel

COUPLE REPENT OF HASTY STEP?

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 7.

Miss Vindinee's marriage with the Jain youth, Manubhai, is being discussed everywhere in the city since yesterday.

News received from Bombay states that Manubhai has repented of this marriage after meeting his relatives who went to Bombay after him for inquiry. Similarly Vinodini also has sent a telegram to Lady Vidyaguri stating that she repented of the hasty step taken by her. She asked for advice as to what she should do now. It is said that Lady Vidyagauri has wired asking her to apologise and come back again to Ahmedabad.

The news has created a sensation in the city.

GANDHIJI'S CALL TO ASHRAMITES

(Continued from page 1 .)

undesirable symptom. To-day he attended to all his important correspondence, but it is stated that from to-morrow greater restrictions will be placed on him.

He has himself begun to conserve his energy and never gets out of his bed. He slept for about two hours in the afternoon and spent the whole day lying in bed without making any effort to do anything which might dissipate his already exhausted energies. He took the necessary quantity of water today without any difficulty. The Ramayana and the Gita were read to him by persons in attendance on him.

Dr. Mehta of the Nature Cure Clinic, Bombay, who attended on him during the Poona fasts has intimated his readiness to come if necessary, but so far he has not been asked to come. Doctors will examine Mahatma Gandhi daily at 4 p.m. Mrs. Naidu has sent the following telegram to Gandhiji from Mysore:—

"Our love will accompany you into the valley of suffering and bring you back unscathed to the radiant peaks of victorious sacrifice."

Miss Padmaja Naidu has sent the following telegram:—

"My love and prayers are with you. May your shadow never grow less."—A.P.

BARODA ADMINISTRATION

Maharaja Orders Radical Changes

BARODA, (By Mail).

Recently there have been sudden and radical changes in Baroda Administration. Mr. Manilal B. Nanavati, the Sar Suba, who was on leave has been appointed Karma Sachiva, Councillor and Huzmur Kamdar vice Mr. Patil Mane, who has been reverted to the post of Suba, Baroda Division. Mr. Mukerjee, the Suba, Baroda Division, has been transferred as Suba, Mehesuna Division, Mr. Nadkarni the Suba of Amreli and once the Dharmadhi Kari has been made to retire from the 1st instant and has been succeeded by Mr. Pilaji Rao Gaekwad, the Suba of Mehesana.

Col. Shivaji Singh, the Mantra Sachiva, has been given the charge over and above that of the Councillor, of the survey settlement and Alienation Superintendent and Pragati Adhikare with Dewan powers.

All these changes have been effected by the H.H. the Maharaja's orders cabled from Europe which have been promptly executed and then respective officers have either taken over their charges or are on preparatory leave, bound for their distant destinations.—A.P.

25,000,000 FRANCS FOR BIRTHPLACE

Francois Coty Remembers Ajuccio In His Will

AJACCIO (Corsica), Aug. 6.

Twenty-five million francs for public works have been left to the town of Ajaccio under the will of M. Francois Coty, the millionaire perfume manufacturer, who was a native of Ajaccio.

The will also leaves 500,000 francs to local charities.—Reuter.

TRAVANCORE BUDGET

TRIVANDRUM, August 7.

Sri Mulam Assembly granted yesterday under forests, the sum of Rs. 7,97,938 minus rupee one reduced by a token motion to draw attention to the fact that more profit could be made in forest produce with better administraiton.

Grants of Rs. 7,15,222 under Police and Rs. 10,62,894 under Administration of Justice were also made.

The time for demands of grants having expired, demands 12 to 35 were put without discussion and passed.

The budget session of the Assembly ends to-day after consideration of a non-official resolution.—A.P.

ATTACK ON POLICE BARRACKS?

CALCUTTA, August 7.

News of a reported attack on the police barracks of Ghootiary Sheriff where a mela was going on by an infuriated Mahomedan mob of 150 has reached here.

The place is about 20 miles from Calcutta. Details of occurrence are not yet available.

It appears that the mob armed with weapons, such as, sticks, lathis and knives attacked the barracks where at the moment only three constables were staying. One of the doors of the building was smashed and other damage caused to the building and the constables received minor injuries. No arrests have so far been made.

Police are investigating.—A.P.

COMMUNISTS AND CONGRESS

Parel Meeting Dissolved

BOMBAY, Aug. 7.

On the evening of Sunday last a large meeting of the workers of Parel was held under the auspices of the "F" Ward Congress Committee at Lal Baug. After the chairman of the meeting spoke, Mr. Berkar and others appealed to the workers present to become members of the Congress.

Mr. Jhabwala in the course of his speech said that the workers should join the Congress to convert the same to their view-point and to enforce it to adopt a workers and peasants programme and to give up the present dabbling in futile propaganda which has led the country to nowhere.

If the workers, continued Mr. Jhabwala, succeeded in making the Congress adopt their own programme, the National Congress could be truly national. He also advised the workers to enter the Congress to drive out capitalism from there.

COMMUNISTS AT IT!

Thereafter a couple of Communist members of Young Workers' League addressed the meeting and denounced the Congress.

Mr. Narayanswami then defended the Congress and in so doing he referred to the disastrous attitude and methods adopted by the Communists in the last Textile Strike which proved total failure.

The Communists thereafter denounced Mr. Narayanswami and fusion prevailed at the meeting for a long time. When the confusion could not be stopped, the president was compelled to dissolve the meeting which terminated late at night in the midst of Congress and Communist slogans.—United Press.

FATAL QUARREL BETWEEN CONVICTS

MADRAS, Aug. 7.

A quarrel between two convicts in the Madras Penitentiary last evening had a tragic sequel.

Jani Batcha and Abdul Rahiman, two Muslim convicts, while returning to their cells are alleged to have quarrelled. Blows were exchanged as a result of which Jani is stated to have been seriously injured. He was removed to General Hospital where he expired last night.

The Magisterial enquiry is proceeding.—A. P.

BERAR IN A DILEMMA

Mr. Aney's Resignation From C.P.B. And Its Sequel

AMRAOTI, Aug. 7.

As the time is passing on the gravity of the Malaviya-Aney resignation is being felt the Congress Circles in Berar. It should be remembered that at the recent meeting of the Executive of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, the Executive selected Mr. Aney as its representative for the Legislative Assembly.

But since the resignation of Mr. Aney, the position has quite changed and Mr. Aney cannot be the official candidate of the Congress.

Veer Vamanrao Joshi the present president of the Berar P.C.C., when asked as to what he thinks of the situation said "It is no doubt a regrettable misfortune." He thought it desirable to give a warning to Berar Congressmen to guard themselves cautiously against making the already prevailing confusion worse confounded.

Mr. Bamangaonkar the secretary of the Berar Branch of the Democratic Swaraj Party and editor of the "Udaya" the mouthpiece of the nationalist party in Berar characterises these resignations as a great misfortune.—United Press.

BRILLIANT RECORD OF SERVICE

Phookan Defends Mitra

SIMLA, Aug. 5.

Mr. T. R. Phookan, M.L.A., has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I am a bit surprised and much pained to read in the "Anandabazar Patrika" and "Advance" what has been said about Mr.S. C. Mitra in the resolution adopted in a public meeting in Comilla in connection with the forthcoming Assembly election. I am in entire agreement with what has been said about Mr. Akhilchandra Dutt in the resolution, but it surprised me much to see a statement made in that public meeting that Mr. Satyen Mitra had flouted the Council boycott resolution adopted by the Lahore Congress in 1930.

"I well remember Mr. Mitra in obedience to the Congress mandate forthwith resigned his seat in the Assembly, which however Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Aney and Mr. Birla and other accepted leaders of the Congress did not do. They of course resigned later, but it was on an entirely different issue, namely the Empire preference in the Textile Bill. Pandit Malaviya has again differed from the Working Committee resolution, but who can accuse him of indiscipline? I think Mr. Mitra had every right to advocate in the press and on the platform his views as soon as he resigned his seat in the Assembly and as long as he was not in the Congress Executive without being guilty of indiscipline, even as a member of the All-India Congress Committee to express views opposed to those held by the Congress Working Committee.

MITRA'S BRILLIANT RECORD IN ASSEMBLY

There can be no doubt that Mr. Mitra is a faithful servant of the nation and has a brilliant record of service and sacrifice. He is a seasoned member of the Assembly and has a record of work which is a splendid example of what can be achieved in exposing unfair means adopted by the Government in repressing people and in fighting against their adoption and use.

"I am of opinion that Mr. Dutt will be more useful to the country outside the Assembly, and Mr. Mitra will be very valuable to the Swaraj party within the House." United Press.

"STRUGGLE OF INDIA" BY SUBHAS BOSE

Will Be Published From London In October

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7.

In a letter addressed to Mr. Desabhandhu Gupta, Managing Director of the "Tej," a local daily, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose writes from Vienna:—

"My health is not quite satisfactory, though better than before. Pain still recurs. I have just taken, a course of short-wave treatment, but has done no good to me so far. If I am not better during August 1, I shall go in for an abdominal operation in September.

"In spare moments, I am writing a book on the struggle of India during the last 14 years. The Book will be finished this month and will be published from London in October, 1934. My ideas regarding the future will find a place in the Book."—United Press.

WAR UNLIKELY IN EUROPE

Lloyd George Makes Confident Declaration

PARIS, August 7.

"I am willing to guarantee that the Nations have no need to fear another major war for ten years," declares Mr. Lloyd George in an interview with a French journalist quoted by "Petit Journal."

He says, there is no question that Germany will be unable to make war at present. It is true that the psychological conditions necessary for war are present, but material facts must also be taken into consideration.

"I was head of the British Government during the Great War and know how such a war has to be conducted."—Reuter's Special.

CONTEMPT OF COURT ALLEGED

Allahabad Petition Referred To Full Bench

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 7.

Justice Allsopp at the Allahabad High Court to-day referred to the Chief Justice to place before a Bench of three Judges the application of Chibnath and Sangamlal for the issue of a writ for contempt of court against Mr. Keshdeo Malaviya, Mr. Venkatesh Narain Tewari ex-Editor of Abhudya and Mr. Gayaprasad Malavyia, Printer and Publisher of Abhudya in respect of an article published in the paper entitled "Shameful election tactics of Sundari Party" while the petition case against the two applicants was pending in the city Magistrate's Court.—A. P.

COMMERCE CHAMBER & PRESS TELEGRAMS

Opposition To Proposed Enhanced Rates

MADRAS, August 7.

In connection with the proposed revision of press telegraphic rates the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce in a communication to the Government of India opposing any enhancement says that press telegrams are given concession all over the world except perhaps in Germany to facilitate broadcasting of information for the benefit of the reading public and small newspapers.

The Chamber expresses the opinion that it should be regarded as part of Government's educational scheme to supply news about world conditions at nominal rates even at some expense for the education of the public.—A.P.

BENGALI STUDENTS TO TOUR FAR EAST

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

The "United Press" understands that the Calcutta Y.M.C.A. is undertaking a three months' conducted tour of 25 Bengalee students in Far East in April next under the guidance of a number distinguished professors and public men.

Besides the centres of industry in China and Japan the tour will include some Indo-Nesian islands possessing ancient Indian relics.

The Y.M.C.A. in China under the guidance of Dr Koo will be rendering substantial help to the tourists.—United Press.

AMNESTY FOR ITALIAN PRISONERS?

ROME, August 7

General amnesty to the ordinary and political prisoners throughout Italy is expected on the occasion of the birth of the first child to Princess Piedmont (Crown Princess) expected early in September.—Reuter.

12 BURNT TO DEATH

CAIRO, Aug. 7.

A family of three men, two women and seven children who just begun the evening meal in the basement of their premises when a wall lamp fell on a tin benzine near the door, set the place ablaze and the nighbours listened helplessly to the inmates' screams as they tried to escape. The Window being iron-barred, all have been burnt to death.—Reuter's Special.

WHITE PANTS FOR GORKY

With a pair of white duck trousers destined as a gift for Maxim Gorky, C. G. Skivaletz and his wife Marussia, both indigent Russian poets in Harbin, left on July 13 for Moscow in order to pay their respects to their master. Asked whether they thought the trousers would fit, Skivaletz and his wife said: "Why worry? We have done our best anyhow."

NEW RECORDS AT WHITE CITY

Final Results In Empire Games

LONDON, Aug. 7.

At White City in the Empire Games following are the finals results:—

MEN'S

Mile: Lovelock (New Zealand) first; Wooderson (England) second; Cornes (England) third. Won by 6 yards. Time 4m. 12-1/18 secs.

440 Yards: Rampling first; Roberts second; Stoneley third (England). Won by 4-1/2 yards; 48 seconds which is British record.

220 Yards: Sweeney (England) first; Theunissen (South Africa) second; Rangeley (England) third. Won by 1/2 yard; 21-9/10 secs.

2 miles: Steelplechase: Scarsbrook first; Evenson second; Bailey third (England). Won by 12 yards; 10m. 23 4/10 secs.

Throwing the Hammer: Nokes (England) 158 feet 3 1/2 inches; Sutherland (Canada) 151 feet 8½ inches; MacKenzie (Scotland) 139 feet 5 inches.

Men's 440 Yards Relay: England first, Canada second, Scotland third. Won by 6 yards; 43 2/10 seconds, which equalled British record.

Mile Relay: England first, Canada second; Scotland third. Won by 3½ yards; 3m. 16 4/5 secs.

Throwing the Javelin: Dixon (Canada) 196 feet 11 inches. Hart (South Africa) 191 feet 2 inches; Luckhoff (South Africa) 185 feet 4 inches.

Marathon: Webster (Canada) 2 hours 40 minutes 36 secs.; Robertson (Scotland) 2 hours 45 minutes 20 seconds.

Lond Jump: Richardson (Canada) 23 feet 6 1/4 inches; Luckhoff (South Africa) 23 feet 3 1/2 inches; Metcalfe (Australia) 22 feet 9 inches.

WOMEN'S

220 Yards: Hiscock (England) first; Meagher (Canada) second; Halstead (England) third. Won by 3 yards; 25 seconds which is British record.

Long Jump: Bartholomew (England) 17 feet 11 1/4 inches; Goshawk (Canada) 17 feet and 9 1/4 inches; Webb (England) 17 feet 2 inches.

80 Yards Hurdles: Clark (South Africa) first, Taylor (Canada) second, Green (England) third. Won by 2 feet; Time 11 8/10 seconds, which is British record.

India finished sixth and last in the quartermile men's relay which, according to Jehangir Khan, was due to lack of training accounted for by the short time the team had been in England. The team who comprised in order of running Vernieux, Khan, Bhalla and Singh, were last throughout, but Singh only finished 4 yards behind Bermuda.

Khan finished ninth in throwing the Javelin with 160 feet. Side wind made throwing difficult.—Reuter.

GLAMORJAN vs. AUSTRALIANS

Match Ends In Draw Owing To Rain

(Special Cable).

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The wicket was soft after overnight rain and on two inspections it was decided not to commence play before lunch in the match between Glamorgan and the Australians.

Play started at 2-30 p.m. The wicket was very wet and there were barely 200 spectators. Jenkins and Lavis, overnight not-outs added 9 runs to the last total. At 198 for 5 no further play was possible and the match ended in a draw.

Scores:—

GLAMORGAN 2ND INNINGS. 198 for 5 at close.

Bowling Analysis: Ebeling 14/2 42/1; Darling 3 0/7/0; Fleetwood Smith 18/3/3/62/0; O'Reilly 19/7/41/4; Chipperfield 7/3/13/0; Bromley 4/0/26/0.

TALENT MONEY.

The Talent Money earned at the end of yesterday's play amounted to £18/2 composed of £8/11 earned by both sides on Saturday and £9/11 earned jointly yesterday. 90 and 16 shillings mentioned yesterday referred to the money earned in the morning's play.

COUNTY CRICKET RESULTS

LONDON, Aug. 7.

Following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Saturday:—

Kent vs. Somerset:—Kent won by innings and 14 runs. Somerset 272 and 101 (Marriott 4 for 28. Kent 392.

Warwickshire vs. Derbyshire:—Derby, won on first innings.

Warwick 219 and 76 for 1. Derby 240.

Worcestershire vs. Essex:—There was, no play to-day and Essex won on first innings. Worcester 188 and 19 for 1. Essex 416.—Reuter.

8 INCHES RAIN IN ONE DAY!

600 Houses Including Dist. Jail Buildings Collapse In Nizam's Capital

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), August 7.

According to a report published in a local paper from Osmanabad, heavy rains fell there on Wednesday last amounting to nearly eight inches in consequence of which 600 houses are stated to have collapsed including the District Jail buildings.

Convicts confined in the jail have been removed to another jail in the District.—A.P.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CHEAT BANK

Accused Arrested When He Came For Encashment Of Cheque

TRICHINOPOLY, Aug. 7.

A Big Bank Fraud has been brought to light this morning when one Viswanathan former employee of the Madras Branch of the Travancore National Bank, masquerading in the name of Rama Rao was arrested at the premises of the Trichinopoly Branch, while producing a cheque for Rs. 7,500 on manipulated current account.

It transpires that Viswanathan caused a letter of advice posted to Trichinopoly Branch as if it has emanated from the Madras Office asking to open a current account in the name of Rama Rao stating a balance at credit of Rs. 8,050.

BOGUS LETTER?

The letter of advice appeared quite genuine except for the Bank Seal, which aroused suspicion. The Madras Office was telephoned and it was asserted that the letter of advice regarding the transfer of current account was bogus.

When Viswanathan came for encashment of a cheque he was arrested.—United Press.

CENTRAL MONETARY AUTHORITY FOR U.S.A.

Roosevelt Will Present Proposal At Next Session Of Congress

WASHINGTON, August 7.

The creation of a Central Bank of Issue, which will take over the functions of the Federal Reserve System, and place the control of credit currency directly into the hands of the Government is stated in official circles to be under consideration for presentation at the next Congress.

The matter will probably be presented by President Roosevelt, when he reaches the capital from his tour in the North-west. The House of Representatives' Banking Committee was ready with a report on the measure for the establishment of a Central Monetary Authority last season, but the plan was dropped after a conference at White House.

The present proposal is regarded as very important in view of the heavy Government borrowing for refunding the emergency expenditures.—Reuter's Special.

POLICE "BUNDOBUST" AT COUNCIL HALL

Kurla Municipal Proceedings Held "In Camera"

(From Our Correspondent).

KURLA, Aug. 7.

A unique feature of this evening's meeting of the Kurla Municipality was that the proceedings were held "in camera," when the allegations made by certain municipal councillors against the Chief Officer came up for discussion.

On Mr. M. J. Bhatena's motion, the meeting was adjourned postponing consideration of those allegations, and in the meantime calling for an explanation from the Chief Officer.

Police "bandobust" was made near the Council hall, it is stated, as a sequel to a councillor's statement filed before the sub-inspector to the effect that his life was in danger owing to threats given by a "busybody" (with a large following) in case the councillor voted against the Chief Officer.

DRISCOLL'S FUNERAL

NAIROBI, August 7.

A large gathering was present at the funeral of Lieut.-Colonel Driscoll, Commandant, General Legion Frontiersmen including many veterans who served with him during the East African campaign.

Lt.-Col. Driscoll practically recovered from the recent brain stroke, but after a few days was compelled to enter hospital at Mombassa where he died.—Reuter.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL

Hindenburg's Coffin Put On Gun Carriage Taken To Tannenburg

(SPECIAL CABLE).

BERLIN, August 6.

To the roll of muffled drums in the flickering glare of torches held aloft the late President Hindenburg's coffin was carried out of Neudeck Castle at 8-15 p. m. by four officers of the East Prussian Regiment. Two batallions of Infantry, a battery of artillery and two squadrons of cavalry were massed on the grounds with their regimental colours draped in black dipper.

Behind the coffin like statues were President Hindenburg's son, with his wife and the Field-Marshal's two daughters and their husbands. The coffin was placed on a catafalque, and a mixed choir of the village church, men attired in dinner jackets and silk-hats with women in black, rendered "Power of Love."

The Vicar uttered a few prayers and the coffin was placed on a guncarriage. The funeral cortege was formed, all the troops following at a slow march through the lines of torch-bearers as far as Deutscheylau, where the coffin was transferred to a motor-hearse and accompanied by a motor detachment of troops and police continued 50 miles to Tannenburg arriving at 4 a. m.

The cortege halted for a short time at Froedenau, from where Field-Marshal Hindenburg with his staff directed the Battle of Tannenburg.

Hitler's Tribute To Final Triumph Of Old Army

TANNENBERG, Aug. 7.

On the lonely plains of East Prussia, after a most elaborate ceremonial, von Hindenburg was laid at rest in the Field Marshals' Tower in the Monument of Victory, Tannenberg.

The coffin was placed in the courtyard facing the 40-foot cross, surrounded by Herr Hitler, Colonel Hindenburg, Ministers, Members of the Diplomatic Corps, Members of the Reichstag veterans bearing the colours of Tannenberg and the Regiments. Around was a throng of two hundred thousand mourners from all parts of Germany who followed the ceremony through loudspeakers.

Chaplain-General of the Reichswehr Dohrmann revealed during the serman that the next "Be Thou Faithful unto death" was stipulated by von Hindenburg's will, who desired no glorification for himself during the funeral but only a remembrance of the fallen. After the Lord's Prayer and Luther's famous hymn "Einfeste Burg", Herr Hitler gave the funeral address saying that the tragic end of the war was no reproach to von Hindenburg but was a condemnation of the politicians. It was the final triumph of the old Army that in 1925, Nationalistic Germany could find no better representative than von Hindenburg. As President, he became the protector of the Nazi revolution and thus the protector of the Nation's resurrection.—Reuter.

TOLL OF LIVES ON INCREASE

Cholera Raging In East Khandesh

JALGAON, (By Mail).

Cholera continues to rage in an epidemic form all over the East Khandesh district, taking a heavy toll of lives daily.

Jalgaon reports till Aug. 4, 42 attacks and 22 deaths; while Raver and Sawda, two important towns, have also been affected. Dharangaon still continue to report a heavy death-roll daily.

The local municipality is taking stern preventive measures and a vigorous inoculation campaign is going on.

The measures suggested by the Assistant Director of Public health in his recent visit, such as stopping of all weekly bazaars and closing of certain bus services, are being rigorously observed even though they cause considerable inconvenience to the public. It is hoped the epidemic will soon be brought under control.

Over a hundred villages in the district, particularly those along the banks of the Girna River, have been affected and a heavy death-roll is reported every week. —A.P.

Singh Eliminated In First Round

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, August 7.

Singh competed in Long Jump and was eliminated in the first round, failing to reach 22 feet.

Vivekanand On Meat Eating

"DISPEPTIC BABAJIS LIVING ON VEGETABLES ONLY"

Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the query of Mr. Kapoor published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 25th July whether Rama and Sita were meat-eaters allow me to quote the following passages from the Ramayan. (quoted in the "East and West"—Complete works of Vivekanand, Part V.)

"Seetamadaya Bahubhyam Madhu Maireyikam Suchi Payayamas Kakutstha Sachimindro Yathamritam Mansani Cha Sumrushtani Vividhani Phalani Cha Ramassyamya Vaharartham Kinkarasteernamacharan."

(Translation.)

"Embracing Sita with both his arms, Kakutstha (Rama) made her drink pure Mairoya wine, even as Indra makes Sachi partake of nectar. Servants quickly served flesh-meat variously dressed, and fruits of various kinds for the use of Rama."

So Rama was both a fruitarian and meat-eater. He did not abstain from meat.

The following is the prayer of Sita to the River-goddess Ganges.

"Suraghatsahasrena Mansabhootau Danem Cha Yaksho Twam Preeyatam Devi Proom Punarupagata."

(Translation.)

"Be merciful to us, O Goddess, and I shall, on my return home, worship Thee with a thousand jars of arrack (spirituous liquor) and rice well-dressed with flesh-meat.'

The offering promised by Sita is of mixed diet i.e. rice with flesh-meat.

Great interest has been shown by your readers since I opened up this controversy in your paper a month back. Doctors, scientists and biologists are at loggerheads on this point. Out of the numerous articles published by you for and against meat-eating the articles of "K" "Dr. C.L.D." and "Dr. Sen Gupta" deserve special mention.

Dr. C. L. D. while discussing the benefits of meat diet writes that "most vegetarians are mentally dull and are given to metaphysical dreams and visionary experiences. This is perhaps how India owes her reputation as a land of mysticism." The following passage from the same work of Vivekanand supports Dr. C. L. D's contention?

"We are vegetarians; most of our diseases are of the stomach; our old men and women generally die of stomach complaints. They of the West take meat,—most of their diseases are of the heart; their old men and women generally die of heart, or lung diseases. A learned doctor of the West observes, that the people who have chronic stomach complaints generally tend to a melancholy and renouncing nature, and the people suffering from complaints of the heart and upper parts of the body have always hope and faith to the last; the cholera patient is from the very beginning afraid of death, while the consumptive patient hopes to the last moment that he will recover; is it owing to this my doctor friend may with good reasoning ask, that the Indians always talk and think of death and renunciation? As yet I have not been able to find a satisfactory answer to this; but the question seems to have an air of truth about it, and demands serious consideration."

Vivekanand has beautifully summed up the rival claims of both the diets as follows.

"In the West, the contention is whether animal food is injurious to health or not, whether it is more strengthening than vegetable diet or not, and so on. One party says, that those that take animal food suffer from all sorts of bodily complaints. The other contradicts this and says. "That is all fiction. If that were true, then the Hindus would have been the healthiest race, and the powerful nations, such as the English, the Americans and others, whose principal food is meat, would have succumbed to all sorts of maladies and ceased to exist by this time." One says that the flesh of the goat makes the intellect like that of the goat, the flesh of the swine like that of the swine, and fish like that of the fish. The other declares, that it can as well be argued, then, that the potato makes a potato like brain, that vegetables make a vegetable—like brain,—resembling dull and dead matter. Is it not better to have the intelligence of an animal than to have the brain dull and inert like dead matter? One party says that those things which are in the chemical composition of vegetable food, are also equally present in the animal. The other ridicules it and exclaims, "Why, they are in the air too. Go then and live on air only." One argues that the vegetarians are very painstaking and can go through hard and long-sustained labour. The other says, "If that were true, then the vegetarian nations would occupy the foremost rank, which is not the case, the strongest and foremost nations being always those that take animal food." Those—who advocate animal food contend, "Look at the Hindus and Chinamen, how poor they are, They do not take meat, but live somehow on the scanty diet of rice and all sorts of vegetables. Look at their miserable condition. And the Japanese were also in the same plight, but since they commenced taking meat, they have turned over a new leaf. In the Indian regiments there are about a lac and a half of Indian sepoys; see how many of them are vegetarians. The best parts of them, such as the Sikhs and Goorkhas, are never vegetarians." One party says "Indigestion is due to animal food." The other says, "That is all stuff and nonsense. It is mostly the vegetarians who suffer from stomach complaints." "Again, It may be that vegetable food acts as an effective purgative to the system. But is that any reason that you should induce the whole world to take to it?"

Should Indians eat meat? Vivekanand replies the question in the affirmative. He writes that "the country has been flooded with dyspeptic. Babajis living on vegetables only. That is no sign of Sattva, but of deep Tamas—the shadow of death. Brightness in the face, undaunted enthusiasm in the heart, and tremendous activity—these result from Sattva; whereas idleness, lethargy, inordinate attachment and sleep are the signs of Tamas. Fish and meat increase Rajas in man. Rajas is badly needed just now. More than ninety per cent of those whom you now take to be men with the Sattva quality are only steeped in the deepest Tamas. What we want now is an immense awakening of Rajasika energy for the whole country is wrapped in the shroud of Tamas. The people of this land must be fed and clothed,—must be awakened—must be made more fully active. Otherwise they will become inert,—as inert as trees and stones. So I say eat large quantities of fish and meat."

"For him surely is a strict vegetarian diet, whose one end is to lead solely a spiritual life. But he who has to steer the boat of his life with strenuous labour through the constant life and death struggles and the competition of this world, must of necessity take meat. So long as there will be in human society such a thing as the triumph of the strong over the weak, animal food is required, or some other suitable substitute for it has to be discovered otherwise the weak will naturally be crushed under the feet of the strong."

Dr. C. S. Thakar addressing the Rotary Club of Bombay the other day said that vegetarianism imposed through caste or religious—influences was responsible for a good deal of malnutrition and poor physique in India.—Yours etc.

R. K. MEDHEKAR.

Andheri Aug. 5.

Plight Of Kanara Farmers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—After communicating with some of the local workers and leaders of Canara, I have come to find that the sufferings of the farmers there is not just of recent development but has deep-rooted causes going far into the past. Only recently and since the Congress started the civil disobedience movement and after the utter ruination which attended the failure or success of same has it been brought to the notice of general public. The farmers have had all along their many grievances, what with harassments from landlords and heavy taxation and the falling of prices of foodstuff.

For further investigation and

'Continued on Page 12.)

Exciting Election For B.P.C.C

200 Candidates For 75 Seats

SOCIALISTS PUT UP 25 CANDIDATES

Keen Rivalry In E & F Wards

More than 35,000 Congress voters will go to the polls to participate in the election of representatives to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which takes place on Sunday next.

The election promises to be an exciting affair not only because for the first time the Congress Socialists are making a bid to capture a good many seats but because some of the old-time Congressmen, who were not in the forefront of the last struggle are trying to stage a come-back.

THREE-CORNERED CONTEST.

The contest will, therefore, be a three-cornered one. The orthodox Congress Party is, of course, in a majority, the Congress Socialists hope to capture at least 25 seats out of the 75 and then there is a third party composed of other Congressmen who did not participate in the last struggle.

209 CANDIDATES

Tuesday was the last day for filing nomination papers and more than 200 candidates filed their nomination papers for the 75 seats in all the wards of the city.

25 MUSLIMS.

An analysis reveals that the Congress Socialist group have put up only 25 candidates. There are over 25 Muslim candidates in the field and about a dozen women candidates.

46 CANDIDATES FOR 18 SEATS

Keen rivalry will be witnessed in the "E" Ward where there are 46 candidates contesting for 18 seats.

KAMALADEVI'S CANDIDATURE.

Two candidates who are fighting the elections although still in jail are Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya from the Fort Ward and Mr. P. A. Parab from the Byculla Ward.

Another keenly contested Ward is the Parel Ward where there are 44 candidates for 9 seats.

"A" Ward (Fort)

Eight candidates are contesting for five seats in the Fort Ward. Of these two candidates are fighting the elections on the Socialist ticket, including Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, who is still in jail. There are about 3,000 voters in this Ward. The names of the candidates are:—

Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, (Socialist);
Mr. Y. G. Karkera, (Socialist);
N. M. Karbhari;
Gulabdas H. Broker;
H. D. Bhatia;
Mulraj Karsondas;
Gangadas Nagardas Shah;
Sardar Thamansingh.

"B" Ward (Mandvi

Four lady members, three Harijans and three Muslims are among the 18 candidates who are contesting for 8 seats in the Mandvi Ward. There are about 4,000 voters in the ward and the following are some of the names of the contestants:—

Mrs. Hansa Mehta;
Miss Safia Somji;
Mrs. Mungiben Mavji;
Mrs. Urmila Mehta, (Socialist);
Narbehram N. Popat, (Socialist);
Kasamally, (Socialist);
Hatimbhai Darbar,
Abdul Rehman Abdulla, (Socialist);
Khimji Rathod;
Tricumji;
Devji Rathod, and
Dhirajram Bhat.

"C" Ward (Bhuleshwar)

There is a keen contest in this ward, as many as 23 candidates fighting for 13 seats. Of these only two are Socialist candidates. The nomination papers of two candidates were invalidated This is the largest Congress constituency in the city and there are more than 10,000 voters. The following are the names of the candidates:—

Nagindas Master.
Kanayalal Munshi. &
Ganpati Shankar Desai
Jayant Dalal.
Gajendranath Sharama.
Jethmal Narandas.
Ramneklal Choksi
Chotubhai B. Shah.
Manilal Seth.
Naoroji Panthaki
Motichand Kapadia.
Manibhai Desai
K. K. Shah.
Bhogilal B. Campanee
Ratansi Jetha.
Sunderdas Morarji.
Keshav Talpade (Socialist).
Yusuf Meherally (Socialist).
Vrijlal Raichand.
Dr. Bhaskar Patel.
Bimal Sharma.
Shrimati Maniben Chabildas
Nandlal V. Kavi.

The nomination papers of Lalji Devidas and Banushankar Becharam were invalidated.

"D" Ward (Girgaum)

This is supposed to be the most enlightened constituency in the city. 27 candidates are contesting for 11 seats in this ward. Of these four are Socialists and there is one lady candidate. The number of voters in this ward is over 7,000. The following are the names of the candidates:—

Mrs. Perinben Captain.
K. F. Nariman.
S. A. Brelvi.
S. K. Patil.
Ramdas Pratap.
V. N. Patankar.
Shankarrao K. Kobrabail.
A. V. Chowdhary.
D. S. Babrekar.
Dr. D. D. Sathye.
P. R. Lele.
R. M. Rane.
M. R. Masanj (Socialist).
K. D. Merchant (Socialist).
Navin Khandwalla (Socialist).
S. D. Thakur (Socialist).
Kakubhai A. Vora.
H. D. Maitra.
S. D. Dongre.
K. M. Desai.
C. H. Desai.
C. S. Arnalkar
S. R. Gadekar
H. Mahimtura
F. H. Patni
Lalji Pendse
R. P. Bile

"E" Ward (Byculla)

Keen rivalry is expected in this Ward as there are no less than 46 candidates contesting for 18 seats An analysis shows that 18 candidates are Muslims and this is the only ward where so many Muslims have come forward to fight the elections. There is one lady candidate too and six Socialists in the list. Among the candidates are also some illiterate workers who have only given their thumb impressions on the nomination papers.

The 46 names are:—

Shrimati Bachubai Wagle
Ali Bahadur Khan (Socialist)
Purshottam Tricumdas (Socialist)
Majid Hakim (Socialist)
S. M. Pinto (Socialist)
R. K. Achrekar
S. K. Pupala
Syed Noorali
Hari Balaji
Gunvant Kapadia
N. V. Nakhva (Socialist)
K. B. Kubar
Surendra Daru
H. E. Udmulla
Kundlik Dashrath
N. G. Jadhav (Socialist)
Ragooji Madhoo Thakur
Ganpat Baloo
R. D. Hamand
Hasanalli Dawoodbhai
Abdul Husseinali
S. N. Ishaq
M. A. More
Hassambhai
Ganpat Appa Ghurve
H. Y. Sheikh
Tyab Sheikh
Abdul Hamid
Ali Mahomed
Hakim Ikrami
S. V. Patil
S. K. Kule
Aktar Alam
B. S. Chilap
J. D. Balsaraf
Dhirajlal Modi
Usman E. Azad
Abdul Rehman Mahomed Jaffer Babu Shariff
Vaikunthrai Desai
Babaram Bavoo
Jaffer Jamal Vepari
Mahomedali Mirza Ali
Balubhai T. Desai
Maneklal Vakil
P. A. Parab (nil)

"F' Ward (Parel

As many as 44 candidates are contesting for 9 seats in this ward. These include four Socialists and there are two women candidates. There are 4000 voters in this ward.

Some of the candidates who are standing for election are:

Abid Ali Jafferbhoy
Mr. B. G. Horniman
C. K. Narayen Swami (Socialist)
J. C. Maitra (Socialist)
M. R. Shetty (Socialist)
K. S. Venakateshwaran (Socialist)
Jeenabhai Joshi
B. N. Meishwari
K. Vithal Rao
K. A. Subramaniam
G. Vishwanath
S. Raghavan
Mrs. Soonabi Velkar
Mrs. Ratenben Mehta
S. H. Jabhvalla.

"G" Ward (Dadar)

There are 11 seats in this ward and 36 candidates are contesting including two Socialists and two women. There are about 4000 coters in the ward.

Balkrishna Narayan Amberdekar
Balkrishna Narayan Taralkar
Bapusaheb Narayan Pansare
Dagadoba Ramchandra Palse
Dattatray Vasudeo Kulkarni
Digambar Dattatray Bakre
Ganesh Balvant Wadgaonkar
Ganesh N Pansare
Gopaldas Jamnadas Shah
Govind Shankar Kanthi
G G Tavde
Ishwarlal Somabhai Patel
Jamnadas Dwakardas
Jairam Raghunatha Deo
K Krishna Menon (Socialist)
Kantilal Jaisinglal Shah (Socialist)
Mrs. Kaveriben Mansukhram Divecha
Keshav Yeshwant Pawaskar
Krishnaji Ramchandra Dixit
Marshell John Farnandiz
M R Kabadi
M B Angeheker
N N Menon
N D Kamat
Niranjan Sharma Ajit
Ravji Deokaran
Shantabai Vengsarkar
S G Tavde
Trimbak Ramchandra Naravane
Vaman Ramchandra Dighe
Vinayak Bhagvant Patki
Vishnu G Tavade
Vishwasrao Mahadeorao Nagwekar
V G Tavade
Yeshvant Govind Patil
Y V Risbud

POLLING DAY

The annual elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Sunday, the 12th August, in all the seven wards simultaneously at places and times indicated against the name of each ward:

'A' Ward:—Bhagwan Bhuvan, Mint Road, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. (S.T.) and from 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

'B' Ward:—Kutchi Dasha Oswal Jain Pathashala, Botawala Bldg., 2nd floor, Bhat Bazaar, from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T.)

'C' Ward:—Bhatia Mahajan Wadi, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi Road. from 8 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 7 p.m (S.T.)

'D' Ward:—Congress House Compound from 8 a.m. to 11-30 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. (S.T)

'E' Ward:—Panch Katha, Opp. Khatau Makanji Mill, near Byculla Bridge from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5 p.m. to 8 p.m. (S.T.)

'F' Ward:—The Mindar Gartan M. School of Prof. S R Hudlikar, near Old Fish Market, Dadar G.I.P. Rly. Station, from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. (S.T)

'G' Ward:—(i) Dadar area: near about Congress Office, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)

(ii) DeLisle & Furguson Road area: Beryl Bldg., 1st floor below the Bridge, Opp: B B & C I Rly. Work Shop, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7-30 p.m (S.T.)

(iii) Matunga Mahim and Dharavi area: Chauda Bhuvan Bldg., Library Room near crossing of Lady Jamshedji Road and Lady Hardinge Road, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 3 p.m. to 7-30 p.m (S.T.)

"E" WARD PREPARES FOR ELECTION

The 'E' Ward publicity officer writes:—

The meeting of the Managing Council of the 'E' Ward was held on Monday Sjt. S. K. Pupala presiding.

It was proposed that the Secretary should prepare a list of all the voters for the election of B.P.C.C. and those who desire to have the same will get it at the ward office on a payment of Rs. 2/8 per list.

The house adopted to have one polling booth at the centre of the ward and as such Panchkatha opposite Khatau Mills was provisionally selected but in the event of getting a better place, the latter would be preferred.

The time fixed is from 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5 to 8 p.m.

Mr. Ekambara Iyer was unanimously elected as polling officer and Messrs. Salmathula, V R Thulla, and Patankar to be Scrutinizers.

Coming B. P. C. C. Elections

A WARNING TO VOTERS.

(By S. K. Patil)

An election in a democratic institution is always a great event. The more the popularity of an institution, the keener the rivalry among contestants. That this year's annual elections to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are going to be a very piquant affair should not worry any one in the least if, it means, among other hings, that a larger number of the public has begun to take a keen inerest in the affairs of the Congress. If this growing enthusiasm indicates a greater love and loyalty to the Congress, every Congressman must welcome it without any reservation. However, one must not mistake the enthusiasm among the rival candidates for an enhusiasm among the Congress voters. So far as the forthcoming elections to our Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are concerned, there are certain issues which require critical examination.

CORRUPT PRACTICES

Enough has been said and written about various methods of corrupt practices that are creeping into the Congress elections. If a man of Gandhiji's influence and gift for practical suggestion, cannot find a practical remedy to eradicate these practices, much less would it be possible for any other individual in the Congress executive. Voters alone by their action can put a stop to all these bad practices. Corrupt practices in elections are not a new thing to democracy although they are universally condemned. They are to be found in all democratic institutions and to minimise their evil influences, States have to pass laws and back these laws with all the machinery of the State executive. Congress, unfortunately is neither a State yet, nor has it got any effective executive machinery to enforce its will Congress has, therefore to rely on moral weapons for the enforcement of its laws. This throws a greater moral responsibility on the shoulders of Congressmen. The fact that this responsibility has been very inadequately recognised among the Congress circles can be seen from some of the quesable election practices which have come into vogue.

REPREHENSIBLE PRACTICE

Simultaneously with the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement, Congress made an appeal to the country for the enrolment of Congress members. The object of this appeal was obvious. It was to revive the Congress organisations, bring them into action again and demonstrate effectively that public opinion was behind the Congress, even more after the suspension than before. But this noble motive which should have been the key-note of our Congress activities, is distorted to a ridiculous extent. As soon as the call for elections was given, all those fairweather "politicians" who had distinguished themselves during the movement by skilfully and systematically avoiding their duties and commitments, came back every one and began frantically to enrol Congress members with a selfish motive to get back thier old positions. This motive was put before the voters in a most shamefaced manner. I regard it a reprehensible practice that candidates should regard enrolment as a stepping-stone to their ambition. This is bound to result in demoralisation and a severe loss to Congress prestige among the masses, a candidate calculates the votes necessary for his return to the B.P.C.C. and when these have been secured by "any means", his task is done. Anything beyond that is none of his concern. Most of the membership enrolled this year in this City is of this type. I may call it a sort of a "private membership." In 1931, the elections were not less weenly contested, nor their rewards less cherished; yet more than half the membership enrolled then was of a general nature. This new element of private membership, I am afraid, will be a terrible corrupting influence.

REMEDY WITH VOTERS.

One more feature of election which is noticeable is that enrolment is so arranged that later on it should be useful for certain candidates to go to the A.I.C.C. Once the forces of corruption are let loose, you cannot limit their ramifications. The appeal of Congress leaders having fallen flat on the ears of the candidates, now the remedy remains in the hands of the voters.

The voters must understand that they are not under the slightest obligation of any candidate to go and vote for him. They can use their choice in any manner they like. Because a certain candidate has enrolled them, does not cerate any special preference much less an obligation. Voters must regard their franchise not only as a privilege but more as a trust which has got to be executed in the interests of the institution as a whole and not in the interests of any private individual. In these days we hear a good deal about "solid votes." If a candidate comes to me and canvasses for a "solid vote" meaning thereby that I must give all my vote to him as if there was no other good candidate to be considered I would regard this as an initial disqualification of that candidate apart from the question of merits. A candidate who makes such a claim insults the intelligence of voters and this the voters have to keep in mind.

TESTS FOR CANDIDATES.

Among other things, I would recommend the following tests which a candidate for the B.P.C.C. must pass:

(a) Has he proved, by his actions in the past, his unswerving loyalty to the Congress?

(b) What sacrifices has he made in obedience to the Congress call?

(c) Would he, like a true soldier, implicitly obey the discipline of the Congress?

(d) Can he be depended upon to be in the van of the next battle whenever it becomes necessary?

(e) Has he at any time betrayed the Congress by evading its behests?

(f) Is he a member of any other organisation within or without the Congress to which he is likely to show "superior loyalty" when the conflict of loyalties arise?

If a voter can get satisfactory replies to these queries, he is free to use his vote in this or that candidate's favour as he deems proper. We have already suffered heavily for the utter lack of discipline in our ranks and also for want of faith in our organisation. Let us not repeat the mistakes of the past and barter for another defeat, I am advisedly putting too much emphasis on the question of loyalty to the Congress because I find that it is being put to severe test. Just as you cannot serve two masters with equal satisfaction to both you cannot owe the same allegiance to two political organisations. Sooner or later you will be compelled to show your preference of allegiance and then the conflict of allegiances is bound to arise. When the question of "superior allegiance" arises, there is a natural tendency to prefer a party to the Congress. The bonds of loyalty to the Congress are bound to be weakened when we deliberately attempt to divide that loyalty.

I am certain that a correct appreciation of the foregoing issues will make our elections worthy of the traditions of this City.

SIR JOHN SIMON'S LIFE THREATENED

Following threats on the life of Foreign Secretary Sir John Simon recently special police guards have been placed on the Foreign Secretary's homes at Walton-on-the-Hill in Surrey and in Kensington in London.

The last of these messages was telephoned to Lady Simon at Walton-on-the-Hill. An unknown man after declaring that Simon was "leading the country to war," said, "He is a marked man. I will wipe him out."

Police precautions were taken immediately and guards placed at his respective residences.

Indian Barrister Fasts For 3 Months In London

Friend Removes Him To Nursing Home Where He Starts Taking Nourishment

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 7.

The sensational news that Mr. Atma Kamlani, Barrister, and Secretary of India League, having finished a fast of 90 days at London, has been received at Hyderabad, Sind, by his father Mr. Santdas Mangharam, a leading lawyer of the City.

The fast was kept by him a closed secret from his parents and others all these days and the cause of it is still unknown. It is, however, learnt that it was embarked upon by him suddenly on his return from the Continent on completion of a tour of propaganda for India, after which he went to a small village in England in the company of a friend and commenced it. The friend was attending upon him for the whole period.

For about the first four weeks Mr. Kamlani wrote weekly letters to his parents but they were stopped subsequently owing to his frail health. On completion of these three months of fast he wired to Mr. H. S. Polak who hurried to his bed and removed him in a delicate condition to a nursing home where Mr. Kamlani has started taking nourishment and is progressing well.

Information of the fast was was revealed for the first time by cables despatched by Mr Polak to Gandhiji, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and the parents of Mr. Kamlani.

Mr. Kamlani has been doing very valuable work in Britain and on the continent for the last seven years in the cause of freedom for India.

INNOCENT MAN KILLED

Police Fire On Villagers Mistaking Them For Dacoits

SURI, Aug. 7.

A grim tragedy resulting in the death of one person and serious injury to another as a sequel to the alleged firing on a party of five villagers by the Police acting on wrong information that the party formed a gang, took place at village Kendua, a mile off this town.

It transpires that two persons who went to Kendua in connection with a marriage negotiation, went to the gate of a wrong house, but left it as soon as the mistake was pointed out to them. The owner of this house who suspected them to be dacoits informed the Police.

On the other hand, the two persons having finished their business started for return journey to Suri at midnight accompanied by three others

They were followed by the Police, who it is alleged, arrested their progress and opened fire, the bullets hitting two, one of whom died in the hospital, and the other is now lying in a precarious condition.—United Press.

Famous Seer Predicts Franco-German War

Struggle Will Result In Division Of Germany Into Three Kingdoms, Says Madame Laila

COLOMBO, Aug. 7.

That Germany will again be at war with France, was the announcement of Madame Laila, the famous seer who had predicted the advent of Herr Hitler and in the following year of the Dollfuss dictatorship and the Fall of the Social Democrats. In May 1928 she foresaw the stabilisation of the Franc and sometime later the fighting between Japan and China. In New York in November, 1929, she predicted the stock market crash and many other things.

"The upshot of the German War", she continued, "will be that Germany be cut up into three kingdoms, Bavaria, Wurtenburg and Prussia. One of the Kaiser's grandsons, not a son of the Crown Prince, will ascend the throne of Prussia. But the new King will not live long."

'Why do you rule out the Crown Prince?" she was asked.

"Because, he has mixed himself up badly with the Nazis."

War In East

"Are there war clouds in the Far East?" was the next question put to her.

"Yes Japan and Russia will fight each other and Japan will be victorious," she answered.

Continuing she said that neither the United States of America nor any European Power would intervene and there would be no world war. There would be a war between Japan and the United States, but that would be in the very distant future.

Civil War In China

Speaking of China she said there would be more civil wars and in the end China would have three Chinese States, in the North, South and South West, federated under an Emperor. The Emperor of Manchukuo had no chance for that job and in the very distant future Manchukuo would form part of China.

Madame Tergern Laila, to give her full name, whose father was an Indian and mother a Hungarian, spent her girlhood with her parents in the Turkish Island of Adah Kaleh where the family had settled down. After that she made Paris her home for a long time and at the moment she is on a world tour.—United Press.

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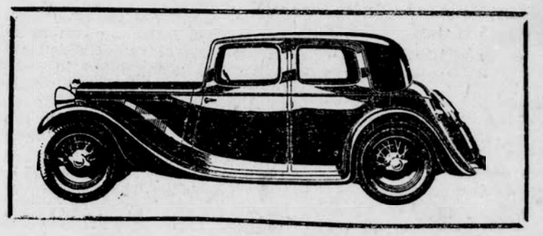

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EFFECTS OF REPEAL OF PROHIBITION

Motor Accidents Increase By 300 Per Cent.

NEW YORK (By Mail)

Figures published recently indicate that motor-car accidents attributable to drunken drivers have recently increased 300 per cent. in the United States. The increase seems to coincide with the repeal of Prohibition, and a casual connection appears probable, though the official view has been that there is not much increase in drinking since the repeal.

The possible explanation is that legal liquor is now available in places of public entertainment reached by motor-cars, whereas formerly drinkers stayed at home with a bottle or went only to a nearby 'speakeasy' where they were known to the proprietor.

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TERRIFIC GRANDEUR OF WORLD'S MOST
TREACHEROUS INFERNO!
KRAKATOA
Submarine Vocano in eruption
MOST THRILLING SPECTACLE

MULTAN CITY ESCAPES SERIOUS CALAMITY

Breach In Canal Embankment Noticed In Time By Authorities

MULTAN, Aug. 4.

A 25 feet breach in the Wali Mohamed Canal embankment, near Monjdarya Bridge (Multan City) developed last night, but timely action by the authorities has saved the city from danger, and brought the situation under control. The recent rains have resulted in the flooding of several canals and rivers of the Punjab, and the breach in the present instance apparently started from a small hole which widened into a 25 feet gap.

Immediate steps were taken as soon as the breach was noticed, and the Deputy Commissioner, the Police Superintendent and the Municipal Executive Officer were first on the spot. Police forces were requisitioned from different thanas to help in the work and the municipal engineer, with road gangs, did valuable service.

The situation was thus brought under control but some roads and zemindars' houses are reported to have been flooded.—A. P.

PLEA FOR REMOVAL OF DUTY ON COTTON YARN

COLOMBO, Aug. 5.

In connection with a motion moved by State Councillor Mr. A. Ratnayake, the Executive Committee of Labour, Industry and Commerce has recommended the removal of the 5 per cent import duty on cotton yarn.

The Executive Committee in its report points out that there has been an increase of imports of cotton yarn after the duty was reduced from 5½ per cent to 5 per cent in 1932.—United Press.

HUNGER STRIKE IN CANNANORE JAIL

MADRAS, Aug. 6.

The Nellore correspondent of the "Hindu" says that information has been received there by the relatives of two Madras Conspiracy Case prisoners undergoing imprisonment at Cannanore Central Jail that they have been on hunger-strike since 17th July, and forcible feeding is being resorted to by the Jail authorities.—A. P.

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS

PREVENTED FROM GIVING FRUITS TO GANDHIJI

Sweeper's Complaint Against Employee Of Cawnpore Municipality

CAWNPORE, Aug. 5.

A complaint has been made by a sweeper against an employee of the Cawnpore Municipal Board who prevented the sweeper from presenting some fruits to Mahatma Gandhi who visited his basti during his recent visit to Cawnpore. A signed application has been made over personally to Dr. Jawahar Lal, President of the Cawapore Harijan Sewak Sangh, by the sweeper himself who says that he was roughly handled by the employee of the Board when he wanted to present some fruits. The employee, the sweeper further alleged, did not even allow him to get near Gandhiji for he feared that if he did so he (the sweeper) would complain to Mahatma Gandhi about the rent charged by the Board from the sweepers, and about the insanitary condition of the houses of most of the sweepers.

INCARNATION OF GOD.

On being questioned as to what he thought about Gandhiji the sweeper said that he did not think so highly of him when he visited Cawnpore on the previous occasion but now he thought that Gandhiji was an incarnation of God. He continued that ever since he heard that Gandhiji would visit their basti he had begun saving money to present him with some choice fruits but was sorely disappointed when he was not allowed to approach him by the Municipal employee. Out of his monthly salary of Rs 8/9, he said, he had to pay Re. 1 as rent and Rs. 1 to a municipal employee, and in consequence of his attempt to speak to Gandhiji he had been transferred from his present duty which brought him some bakhshish.

Dr. Jawahar Lal promised to look into the matter and put the facts before the Chairman of the Board.—A. P.

Bandra Supports Campaign Against Indecent Films

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, August 7.

The mustard seed sown in the home of the film industry has grown rapidly into a large tree and is spreading its branches all over the world. The Legion of Decency started in the United States has received a most unexpected response and thousands have rallied round its banner.

At a meeting of the Men's Sodality of St. Andrew's at Bandra the whole Sodality signed the pledge. Further propaganda work is carried on for enlisting more members.

Sir Hassan Suhrawardy Decorated

CALCUTTA, Aug. 6.

A special Convocation of the Calcutta University was held this evening at Government House to confer 'Honoris Causa Degree' of Doctor of Science on Sir Hassan Suhrawardy, retiring Vice-Chancellor. His Excellency the Chancellor presided at the function.—A. P.

Our Gujarat Letter

AHMEDABAD TEXTILE DISPUTE

Arbitration Board Hear Both Parties

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 6.

The Textile dispute between, labour and capital was discussed at Ahmedabad before the Arbitration Board consising of Sjts Chimanlal Parek and Manu Subedar.

The main problem concern wages. The Committee heard both parties fully, and as the Labour Association wanted time to reply to the millowners the meeting has been postponed to August 21.

The Congress Socialist Party of Ahmedabad has decided to refrain from elections to the G. P. C. C. and other committees stating that they are for constructive work for furthering Congress propaganda.

The members of Dhrangadhra Prajamandal had a heart to heart talk with the Maharaja, of Dhrangadhra at Ahmedabad station, when the organisers requested His Higness to take a sympathetic view and meet he popular demands.

About 350 members have been enrolled by the Farmers Associatoin of Amalasad. Mr. Durlabji the president, is doing good propaganda.

The enrolment of Congress members is briskly going on in all parts of Gujerat, Kathiawar, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Bhavnagar, Surat and other cities are showing good progress.

BEYT TEMPLE CONTROVERSY

Dewan Appoints Administrative Committee

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BARODA, Aug. 6.

The controversy regarding Beyt temple of Okhamandal district has been closed by the issue of an order udner the signature of the Diwan, appointing a Committee of five-persons to manage the affairs of the temple and defining the rights of the Brahmachari.

The members of the Committee will be all of the Vaishnava Cult. Every two years the Committee will have new selections. The Government reserves its right of making any changes when deemed necessary.

TRIBUTES TO HORNIMAN.

A local weekly "Sayaji Vijaya" while complementing Mr. B. G. Horniman of the "Bombay Sentinel" on his successful campaign against the "Sutta Khel" suggests that journalists and correspondents should have certain special privileges because of the special duties they have to perform for public benefit.

It is raining for the past 3 days. Water in Visvamitri river near Kamati Bag (Public Garden) is rising and the level has reached 20ft. All necessary precautions are taken.

Sjt. Omkarnath delivered a lecture on "music" in Baroda College.

KOLIS FOR BOMBAY COUNCIL?

Thana Conference Requests Govt. For Nomination

THANA, Aug. 7.

The second session of the Koli Society Conference which commenced at Thana concluded its open session yesterday after passing twelve resolutions.

One of the resolutions urges Government to put the Sonkoli subcaste of the Koli community, which is now styled intermediate into backward community.

Another resolution provides for the starting of a fund for the education of Kolis and appoints a Committee for that purpose.

An important resolution passed by the Conference urges the Government to nominate members of the Koli Community to the Bombay Legislative Council and the number of such nominated members, the resolution adds, should be in proportion to the population of the community.—United Press.

WHITHER INDIA?

(Continued from page 6)

other, or the off-hand arrest and shooting down of seventy-seven fellow-workers of the highest standing by Herr Hitler of Germany in a single day in this very summer of 1934, or at least the exiling and imprisoning of hundreds and thousands of colleagues by Comrade Stalin in Russia, as described before.

The Congress Working Committee's resolution, regarding the Socialist Party, has, by its infelicitous wording provoked protests from that Party; and leading members of it have published complaints that their proposals were evaded and shirked in the usual tactical ways of Western partisan politics, at the A.I.C.C. meetings at Patna.

Is it or is it not desirable to try to co-ordinate all these "many thoughts of many minds," "munde munde matir bhinna," "har kas ba khayali khwesh khabte darad," all these separate and separative and therefore disruptive, lop-sided, extremists, un-balanced activities of the diffefent sections of the people, regarding religions, economics, social institutions, domestic institutions, educatonal methods political forms of government, and to reconcile those sections in head as well as heart?

If it is worth while, what is the way?

The Only Way

The only way seems to be—not to fight shy of each other, not to evade and avoid each other, not to prejudge and depreciate and decry and condemn each other off-hand and from a distance—but to listen to each other, to consider each other's views, to discuss them quietly, in a friendly and appreciative spirit, with open and responsive mind, with the sincere wish to discover what is best for India as a whole, and to find out and set forth in clear language, the greatest common measure of all those views, in respect of the fundamental requirements, the material and mental desires of mankind, and therefore the aims and ideals of human life; in other words, to set forth "the full definitions of Swaraj" in all its aspects, religious, political, social, domestic, economic, etc. This is possible, if at all, and to the extent that it is possible, only by steady, quiet, friendly, long-continued conversation between the most prominent, the most trusted, the most peace-minded representatives and exponents of the views of each important section.

(To Be Continued.)

From TO-MORROW

TIME:—
To-morrow, Friday, Sat., Sun. Matinee: at 2-30 p.m.
DAILY: 5-15, 8 and 10-45.

IT WILL BE YOUR FAVOURITE PICTURE
YOU HAVE WAITED LONG
BUT WAITED WISELY
Your Reward Is—
AN ENTERTAINMENT SUPREME:

YOU HAVE APPLAUDED HER SONGS through Radio—
NOW HEAR
THE CHASTE MUSIC
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JADDANBAI
Who also plays her role MARVELLOUSLY
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SWAROOPRANI and YAKUB
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MEHBOOB, KAYAMALI, PESSI PATEL, MISRA—

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Directions: RAMNIK DESAI

Super Talkies
CHARNI ROAD JUNCTION

Our Japan Letter

WHERE MILITARY OFFICERS RULE

Public Demand For "Young Blood" Cabinet To Follow Energetic Policy

(From Our Special Correspondent)

TOKYO, July 11.

The appointment of a navy man only recently retired, to the post of Premier, naturally stresses the importance which is being laid upon the Navay Conference next year. At the time of the ratification of the London Treaty, it was Admiral Okada who attempted to play the role of a mediator between Admiral Takarabe, then Minister of the Navy and chief naval delegate to the London conference and Admiral Kanji Kato, whose opposition to the treaty led to his resignation as Chief of the Naval General Staff. Apparently Admiral Okada stood mid-way between the two, but it has since transpired that he was not personally in favour of the treaty.

SAITO'S SUCCESSOR.

Politicians had been forecasting for months about a suitable successor to Viscount Saito and every name mentioned seems to have aroused some measure of dissatisfaction. But Prince Saionji found the "dark horse" which could not be found by others.

I may point out that in Japan the Premier is appointed by the Emperor on the recommendation of the senior most prince (who is called Genro) and Prince Saionji is the Genro at present.

RECEPTION PROVED FAREWELL

A dinner given in honour of Dr. Joji Matsumoto, Minister of Commerce and Industry, on Monday night at the restaurant Yamaguchi at Tsukiji by a group of more than 10 prominent businessmen to offer congratulations to Dr. Matsumoto on "his recent appointment as Commerce Minister" proved to be a farewell dinner.

The dinner was promoted by Mr. Numada, president of the Reconstruction Aid Company, of which Dr. Matsumoto was auditor before his ministerial appointment. It was incongruous that on the very day he was congratulated on his appointment as Minister he resigned. It is stated that the dinner had repeatedly been postponed and July 3 finally chosen quite accidentally, when the Cabinet resigned.

The celebration turned into a farewell party.

The "Asahi" commenting on the Cabinet formation lays stress on the need of "a Government with much young blood in it." In the course of a lengthy article, the paper says:—

There is one thing we wish the new Cabinet to do. The Saito Cabinet moved slowly. Thus it came to be called a "slow motion" Cabinet. There must be an end of the practice of moving slowly. This can be hoped for only if there are comparatively young men in the Cabinet. It is to be hoped that Admiral Okada will staff his Cabinet with as many young men as possible. The public wants the new Cabinet to pursue an energetic policy. This can be done only by a Government with much young blood in it.

EX-GOVERNOR IMPRISONED.

Shu Hiraga, aged 52 a former member from Osaka and at one time Governor of Ishikawa Prefecture, is charged with swindling and is lodged in the Kita-ku prison.

It is alleged that he acted in conspiracy with two other officials of Showa Sogo Company, Takezo Yamabe, 48, and Kanzo Tasaka, 53, in swindling some 20,000 yen from subscribers to his company's lottery monthly-payment scheme for acquiring residences.

MILITARY RULES JAPAN.

The Premiership of Admiral Keisuke Okada represents the ninth time a Japanese Cabinet has been headed by a military man, and the second time in the country's Parliamentary history that two navy officers have served as Premiers in succession. Twelve years ago the late Fleet-Admiral Viscount Tomosaburo Kato was succeeded as Premier by the late Admiral Count Gombe Yamamoto, just as Admiral Okada has now succeeded Amiral Viscount Makoto Saito.

Army men who became Premiers were the late Lieutenant-General Count Kiyotaka Kuroda, the late Field-Marshal Prince Aritomo Yamagata the late General Prince Taro Katsura, the late Field-Marshal Count Masatake Frauchi and the late General Baron Giichi Tanaka Prince Yamagata was Premier twice, Prince Katsura three times and Count Yamamoto twice. Count Kuroda's Cabinet was organized April 30, 1888; that of Prince Yamagata on December 24, 1889; the second Yamagata Cabinet on November 8, 1898; the first Cabinet under Prince Katsura on June 2, 1901, his second July 14, 1908, and his third December 21, 1912. The Cabinet of Count Terauchi was formed October 9, 1916, and that of Baron Tanaka April 20, 1927.

The first Cabinet under a navy man was organised by Count Yamamoto on February 20, 1913. The second Yamamoto Cabinet was formed on September 1, 1923. Viscount Kato created his Cabinet on June 12, 1922. The Cabinet of the retiring Premier, Admiral Saito, was formed on May 22, 1932.

JAPANESE WARSHIP FOR SIAM

Japan and Siam are making closer frendly relations.

The Siamese Government has called on Japanese shipbuilders for bids on the construction of two torpedo-boats of 400 tons of displacement each, and the Kawasaki Dockyard Company, which accepted the proposal, will be successful in obtaining the contract against Japanese competition.

Siam was friendly to Japan at the time this country withdrew from the League of Nations. In consequence, the Navy and Finance Ministeries rendered good offices in connection with the negotiations for the torpedo-boat order. Shipbuilding firms were highly gratified at the prospect of profitable business, especially in view of the fact that orders for war vessels from Brazil, Mexico, Greece and other countries carried such unfavourable terms that they could not be accepted.

Further indication of close relations between Japan and Siam is the fact, that the Siamese Government has sent a trade commissioner to open an office here. He is Mr. Phra Pradmonda Tanya, formerly an officer in the Finance Ministry of the Siamese Government. He will also act as Siamese delegate to the Pacific Young Men's Buddhist Association. He told newspaper representatives that he will remain in Japan three years or more, and will devote particular attention to the mercantile marine and the banking business.

STUDENTS' SHARE IN COMING WAR

Here is an instance of what young school boys are doing in Japan for the preparations for "the Emergency Period" (as the politicians call it). The Emergency period bluntly put means the coming War.

Thirty-three and one half tons of tinfoil which sold for more than yen 6,600 was collected from empty cigarette boxes and other sources within 10 days relently by primary school boys of Tokyo who were urged to the task by the Dai Nihon Giyu Hikokai, an association formed to contribute to the national air defence. The fund will be used in the construction of an aviation field in Atsugi, Kanagawa Prefecture. The boys are continuing the work.

CHEAPEST NEWSPAPERS

Japan has the World's Cheapest Newspapers at a monthly subscription of nearly twelve annas, which sum is now being proposed to be increased by one anna per month These newspapers have the World's best news service (mostly special cables from all continents) and they occasionally issue one or two supplements which are distributed free of cost and besides this, large size photographs on art paper are also distributed as supplements.

A general raise in subscription rates apparently is being put into effect by large Japanese newspapers of Tokyo. The Nichi Nichi the Ashai and the Yemiuri, three of the most important newspapers of the capital, have announced that their monthly subscription rates will be raised from August 1 from 90 sen to yen 1. The Kokumin, has decided to raise its monthly rate from 90 sen to 95 sen, the increase to become effective from August 1.

The increases are attributed to a raise in the price of paper by the Fuji Paper Manufacturing Company, the largest source of "Newsprint" in the country.

INDIAN SCOUT IN JAPAN

"With the object of widening my outlook and also of strengthening the bonds of international friendship through the Scout movement, I took up scouting seriously and started from Rangoon on a cycling tour on April 17, 1933," said A. M. Appan, 19 year old Indian scout, on a bicyle tour of the Orient, who is now visiting Japanese cities. He left Rangoon on April 17, 1933, and expects to visit countries in the Orient for the next two years or so before returning to India.

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Show us

A Constellation of more Brilliant Stars than——

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KRISHNA TALKIES

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JUDGE IT ON ITS MERIT

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RANJIT'S

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Featuring:

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BRILLIANT and FASCINATING

RENOVATION

Assam Bill Debate Postponed

(Continued from page 1)

were not yet available (Laughter).

Mr. Spence said that probably this correspondence occurred between clerks of the two departments but the matter should have been brought to his notice.

Sir Joseph Bhore, leader of the House after consulting his colleagues agreed to postpone the Bill till Monday and in the meantime to supply copies of the Assam Bill to members.

INTERNATIONAL CARRIAGE BY AIR

The House then passed without much discussion the Bill of Sir Frank Noyce to give effect to convention for unification of certain rules relating to International carriage by air as reported by the Select Committee.

The House also passed Sir Frank Noyce's Bill to make better provision for the control of manufacture, possession, use, operation, sale, import and export of aircraft.

Sir Frank Noyce acknowledged that Indian States had to give full co-operation to the Government of India in this respect and relations with the States had been put on a satisfactory basis.

Sir Leslie Hudson emphasised the necessity for night flying and provision for daily service between the great cities of India as in America.

MECHANICAL LIGHTERS BILL

Mechanical Lighters Bill was discussed on the report of the Select Committee. There was general support to the measure.

Mr. Sitarama Raju, Mr. Bhupat Singh and Dr. Ziauddin, however, reiterated their objection to the imposition of an excise duty on a commodity which did not exist and was not manufactured in India.

Mr. Lalchand Navalrai supported the Select Committee's recommendation which reduced the duty from two to one rupee and eight annas per lighter.

Sir James Grigg advised the passage of the Bill as otherwise the possibility of indigenous industry being started would become real and affect the match industry for which protection was given by the Legislature.

Replying to the third reading speeches by Mr. Bhupat Singh and Mr. B. Das, the Finance Member gave the assurance that the Government would be quite prepared to consider the question of reduction of duty if it was clear that they could do so, having regard to the necessity of saving match revenue.

INDIAN NAVY BILL.

Colonel Lumby moved reference to Select Committee of the Indian Navy (Discipline) Bill. He said the Bill was circulated last February and opinions received were favourable to the Bill and no point which had not been discussed in the Assembly had been raised by those who expressed an opinion on the Bill.

Dealing first with suspicion voiced in the previous debates, Colonel Lumby said that the naval policy of the Government of India was not to build big ships, but to have a small squadron for local Naval defence of India's coasts, harbours and Indian shipping, such as, destruction of enemies, submarines, conveying ships from port to port, destroying mines laid by enemies, etc. Further by passing the Bill the Navy would not cost India any more than it did at present.

INDIANISATION!

Indianisation was progressing; out of 117 officers three were already Indian and in two years there would be 14 of them. The ratio of two British to one Indian officer was not sacred and could be changed but at present there was no keenness among Indian boys for entry into this service. He hoped that this would improve after the Bill was passed and the Navy got additional status and prestige by being called the Royal Indian Navy.

RESERVED SUBJECT.

As for constitutional objection, he held that so long as Defence was a reserved subject, they could not make decisions subject to the vote of the Legislature but the Government of India was definitely pledged to consult the Legislature before lending its Navy to the British Government for defensive purposes other than those of India.

Colonel Lumby appealed to the House to give encouragement to the service which had been very disappointed for the past six years by not being able to get better status and prestige. He was sure the persons who helped in passing the Bill would never regret having done so. (Applause).

MR. RAJU'S ATTACK.

Mr. Sitaram Raju said that in considering the Bill two questions required answers from Government. Who created the Indian Navy and when?

With these questions Sir Shanmukam Chetty opened attack on the Bill on the last occasion when it was thrown out by the Assembly (non-official applause). He reiterated the argument of the Zamindar Association of Calcutta (Mr. B. Das: "Say Loyalist Bengali Association") that the Bill should not be passed at a time when the new constitution was on the anvil. The speaker expressed discontent of the general public against the pace of Indianisation and disappointment that India's quota for the Navy was within the quota of Great Britain under armament limitations, so that India could not build a Navy without first getting the consent of Britain for reduction in their Navy.

He had not concluded when the House adjourned till to-morrow. —A.P.

"ANOTHER DAMP SQUIB" BY CHURCHILL & CO.

They Have Yet To Learn "Lancashire's Bread & Butter Interests Lie Wholly In Creating & Maintaining Goodwill With India"

Under the caption "Another Damp Squib," the "Manchester Guardian," writes in mail week:

"Mr. Churchill's family motto has become, Mr. Amery assures us, 'If I can trip up Siam, the Government's bust.' Something went wrong with Mr. Churchill's footwork on the Committee of Privileges affair, and Sir Samuel Hoare is still unshaken. But Mr. Churchill is a player of resource. There were still the playing fields of Lancashire and the rudiments of a village team in Manchester on which he could call. There was born the idea that "Sam" might be tripped up at one remove—first trip up the spineless directors of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and then with them would go "Sam" and Government and all. Mr. Churchill did his best. He wrote article (with a punch) on the art of tripping, and even supplied trainers to his team. But he expected too much. The team fell out, as scratch teams will. In the moment of crisis, having been told it was not nice to try to trip up respectable gentlement, some of them forgot Mr. Churchill and agreed to behave properly. What Mr. Churchill will have to say to his village team about the events at yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce one does not know, but it should hardly be pleasant. Yesterday was to be (according to Mr. Churchill's Sunday exhortation) the 'last chance' to repudiate a 'hideous falsehood,' the last chance to save Lancashire's children from 'sorrow—long bitter, and unquenched.' But instead the members of the Chamber of Commerce by several hundred to thirty passed a resolution that endorsed the policy against which the meeting had been called to protest. This is the second of Mr. Churchill's squibs to fail to go off. Had he not better look for another motto?

WHAT RESOLUTION DEMANDED.

The resolution which the requisitionists brought before the Manchester Chamber asked that the Chamber should disown the evidence it laid before the Select Committee on the White Paper on November 3 and go back to the original proposals sent in six months before, and later withdrawn. As the Select Committee has finished taking evidence, it was asked that copies of the resolution should be sent to the members and to Ministers. The course proposed in the resolution was suggested by Mr. Churchill in his speech in Manchester on June 26, and he repeated his advice to his readers of last, Sunday. With whatever fine words the resolution was dressed up it could mean only a vote of censure on the directors of the Chamber, an implied repudiation of the efforts of the Clare-Lees Mission to establish relations between Lancashire and India on a basis of goodwill, not of coercion, and a formal entry into the movement to trip up not only Sir Samuel Hoare but Lord Derby —a more weighty business—and the whole Committee of Privileges. It is true that this is not precisely how the supporters put it, but it is how Mr. Churchill would have interpreted it. It only required, he has told us, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce "to tell the truth," and hosts of Lancashire's friends, 'especially in the South of England," would have been cured of paralysis and would have leapt into the fray. The doctors of Cheltenham and Bournemouth may breathe freely; their patients will remain with them a little longer. The cotton industry has preferred to carry on its affairs without their help.

AMENDMENT, NOT WITHOUT AMBIGUITY.

The amendment that the Manchester meeting yesterday accepted in place of Mr. Churchill's resolution is not without its ambiquity—the Chamber does not excel in the art of plain, unequivocal statement—but its intent is clear enough. It "welcomes 'the evidence of a better feeling between India and Great Britain'—the feeling was acknowledged to be healthier than it has been for years—and supports the efforts of the Lancashire bodies that are representing the cotton industry's interests. As it was an official motion this cannot be taken as indicating any change of front, and when it goes on to speak of 'safeguards' it obviously does not refer to the impossible demands of twelve months ago but to what Mr. Churchill is pleased to call that 'poor, shrunken, emasculated thing,' the evidence of November 3.

But if anyone will take the trouble to read that evidence along with the explanations of the witnesses who presented it he will find that some of the so-called 'safeguards' that it demanded were asked for under a missapprehension of the meaning of the White Paper, and that for others it had to be admitted that the Chamber could not find appropriate words or agree on 'how to do it.' So when, in an effort to conciliate their critics, spokesmen of the Chamber talk about putting 'definite safeguards' in the new Indian Constitution they have no dark undisclosed intentions to restrict the fiscal liberty of India, and seek only guarantees against unfair discrimination.

FORCE USELESS.

"As Mr. Campbell brought out in his excellent speech yesterday, that is all that Mr. Churchill himself thought it necessary to insist on in his evidence before the Select Committee last year. Read in the light of these facts, yesterday's speeches should help rather than weaken Lancashire's position in India. Speeches like those of Mr. John Grey and Mr. Laski showed that among responsible men there is no belief that Lancashire can improve her position permanently by force. None who spoke with knowledge of the power of an Indian boycott was prepared, to suit Mr. Churchill and his friends, to provoks another one. After all, as Mr. Campbell pointed out, the problem of Lancashire's trade with India does not end with the White Paper. Given all the assurances of equitable treatment that the written constitution can provide, there will still remain a continuous process of negotiations on tariff details and on reciprocal trade arrangements which will depend on co-operation and friendliness for success. Lancashire's bread and butter interests lie wholly in the creation and maintenance of that intangible quality of 'goodwill' that Mr. Churchill and those who thing with him are pleased to deride."—"Manchester Guardian."

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A CHAMPION OF ANIMALS

Richard Martin "Wilberforce Of Hacks," Who After Years Of Dogged Fight In Parliament, Succeeded In Getting Legislation Passed To Prevent Cruelty To Animals, Died Just A Century Ago

A hundred years ago there died at Boulogne, in France, a Galway-man named Richard Martin (writes Pamela Hinkson in the "Irish Press." He was then in his eightieth year, and Sir Jonah Barrington had written of him seven years earlier: "Mr. Martin seems to defy, from the strength of his constitution, both time and the destroyer. If ever he should become defunct, there is not a bullock, calf, goose, or hack but ought to go into deep mourning for him."

"Richard Martin would probably be content with that epitaph and those mourners. But the list of his debtors is a longer one. His charity, of which Sir Jonah Barrington "cannot say too much," although he "has to observe that he is one of those good fellows who would rather do anybody's business than his own,"

embraced all helpless and oppressed creatures. No adequate account of his life can be given in a short article. He was, one has not to imagine, in many respects, a fairly typical Galway gentleman of the time. Descendant of one of the Tribes of Galway of Norman origin, he was born and lived—until he entered the English House of Commons after the Union, to fight amongst other things for Catholic Emancipation—at Ballinahinch Castle, in Connemara, in such security and isolation as a mountain barrier and his many acres of bog and mountain gave him. Within them was his kingdom, safe from the bailiffs, who, owing to his charity, threatened him more frequently even than they threatened his neighbours Into this kingdom, he welcomed the victims of a religious persecution in the North. More than a thousand Catholic families who had been sent "to Hell or Connaught" settled on his estate, and were given allotments of land rent free for a number of years. The traveller to Connemara may still see at Ballinahinch Richard Martin's prison on an island in Ballinahinch lake where he imprisoned malefactors, among others those he found ill-treating animals. Even within his prison it is recorded that his rule was a beneficent one.

Duelling was still in favour in Galway, and it was in this life that Richard Martin earned the nick-name of Hair-Trigger Dick for his skill. He was a fighter, and he chose to fight for as unpopular, and, it must have seemed, as hopeless a cause as any man ever championed. He set out to make cruelty to animals a crime punishable by law in a world which had never heard of such a mad idea. He won, and Hair-Trigger Dick has gone down to history in immortal honour as Humanity Dick.

A DESERT.

So far as public opinion was concerned, Richard Martin faced what must have seemed a desert, with only very few oases. There were, of course, always the idealists—lonely voices, crying in the wilderness. But Martin declared once that: "In the House of Commons, I am sure there are ten to one against any measure to diminish the sufferings of the brute creation." Outside, the Press was almost unanimously hostile. "Not a fit subject for legislation," was a phrase often used. But the Church of England, many of the dissenting bodies, and the Quakers supported Martin, and sermons were preached in favour of his reforms, in London churches.

"During Martin's first years as a Parliamentarian, Wilberforce was making his fight for the abolition of slavery. He was, naturally, a strong supporter of Martin, as Martin was of him. Wilberforce got his Bill in 1807. Fifteen years later, Martin's Act was passed—the first Bill to be passed in any country in the world, to prevent cruelty to animals."

There had been twenty years struggle for it. Before Martin took up the cause and became associated with it, Bill after Bill had been thrown out. When the Act of 1822 was passed, it only protected cattle.

Only a man of great physical strength (Sir Jonah Barrington refers to this) as well as great moral strength, could have persevered. Martin went to Smithfield, where calves were tied with tight cords, feet together, and about the neck, half strangled, treated as inaminate goods and flung as such in and out of vans, only big enough to hold half their number. One can imagine how their eyes were alive and how they turned towards Richard Martin. He went to the Westminster Pit, where dogs and bears and bulls were torn to pieces for the pleasure of the populacn. He visited knackers' yards, where he saw horses, "some with their eyes knocked out, others hopping on three legs, all miserably maimed, and they had been for several days without food." He saw dogs and cats who had been flayed alive, and were still living.

There was no law whatever by which such a thing could be prevented, and cats were frequently skinner alive because their skin then was more valuaole and more easily pulled. He studied the work of the famous French vivisectionist, Majendie. And he came back to the House of Commons and recounted the things he had seen and learnt, saying, that "members mistook the matter greatly if they supposed that it was a fit subject for ridicule."

"His standing up in the House of Commons to speak on this subject had been the signal for laughter. One reason why, they laughed was because this fight was fought in a rich West of Ireland brogue. So that that speech must be held in honour by animal lovers for all time."

He had to face all the illogical, irrelevant criticism that every reformer has had to face, only in his case multiplied a hundred times. Some opposed him as other reformers have been opposed, on the ground that his Bill did not go far enough. Martin said that if five hundred persons were cast upon a desert island, and all could not be saved, should no attempt be made to save any of them?

He had physical courage his life was frequently threatened, and the more rare quality of moral courage, and he had—most unexpectedly—patience. His Bills were thrown out amid mockery He waited and brought them in again. They were crippled by amendments. He accepted the amendments. Any Bill was better than none, a step forward on the road, which he was making. If he could not have a thousand animals, he would save one. What has not been written of is, what he must have suffered in the saving.

THE FIGHT WON.

He kept his sense of humour and, presently, they were laughing with him, instead of at him. He was 69 when the Bill was passed, and he set out to see that it was worked, where otherwise it might have been a dead letter; prosecuting, himself, and frequently paying the fines of poor people, when he had achieved his point, which was to prove the Bill, and the moral behind it. He had done that. Contemporary writers refer to the fact that a new moral feeling grew up after the passing of Martin's Act. He had made cruelty a sin and a crime, and that was his legacy to the world

"Thou Wilbeberforcn of Hacks!" the poet Hood wrote to him, in a punning ode!

"Of whites as well as blacks,
Piebald, and dapple grey, chestnut and bay—
No poet's eulogy thy name adorns!
But oxen, from the fens,
Sheep in their pens
Praise thee, and red cows with their winding horns.
Thou art sung on brutal pipes
Drovers may curse thee,
Knackers asperse thee,
And sly M.P.'s bestow their cruel wipes;
But the old horse neighs thee,
And zebras praise thee—
Asses, I mean—that have as many stripes!

This "Wilberforce of Hacks," who had taken the pistol from Hair Trigger Dick, so that Humanity Dick might fight the battle of the defenceless, died at Boulogne in poverty (no wonder) in 1834. A year later an Act was passed in the English House of Commons which protected all domestic animals.

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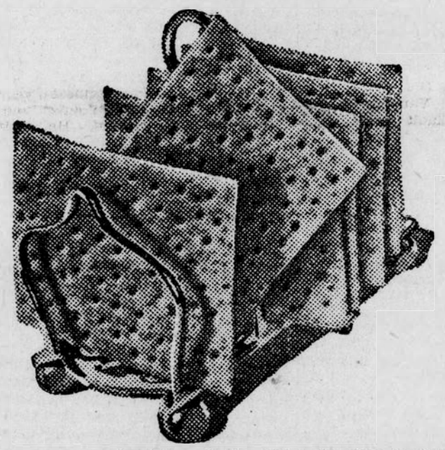

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The Shavian Situation

BERNARD SHAW'S "NOBLE APOLOGIA"

If you ask haphazard acquaintances what they think of Mr. Shaw, they will almost certainly answer, irritatingly, with phonographic regularity, "Oh, Shaw. Well, damned clever, of course—but then, of course, he isn't serious; of course he's an Irishman. . . ." The bombardment of "of courses" represents the Englishman's profound suspicion of the intellect writes Bonamy Dobree in the "Spectator." But what is most astonishing about this string is that the average man will end up with a remark which is, though he does not know it, of the flagrantly "You're another" kind: he will say, "Of course, he's irresponsible." Now that is the one thing Mr. Shaw has been continually saying to us, for if you were to try to sum up in one phrase what his teachings, preachings, exhortations, and denunciations are all about, you would say that his text has invariably been "For heaven's sake realize your responsibility, and shoulder it." His superman, as defined in the preface to 'The Sanity of Art' (1907) is one who will accept new and heavier obligations; his preface to 'On the Rocks' (1933) is a notification to rulers to be resnor tolerate its infuriating inabiponsible or to get out. In nearly all his prefaces you will find that he is urging people to face the implications of their acts, or of their lethargic failure to act, and to take up the burden of their responsibilities.

The fact that Mr. Shaw is an Irishman gives him the advantage that foreigners always have of being able to see us clearly, and of not being tarred with the brush that he so easily discerns blockening us; he is thus in an admirable position to exercise that noble faculty of "cynicism," as seeing through pretensions is called by those who bluff themselves, a faculty usually very salutary. It gave Farquhar, in many respects Mr. Shaw's forerunner, his bite; Mandeville also had the advantage of being a foreigner, and there is a good deal of Mandeville also in Mr. Shaw. Moreover, there is another thing which gives Mr. Shaw the advantage—distance in time as well as in space; for he belongs to the eighteenth century, firstly in his romantic idealization of women, and of not being tarred with the which he combats and deplores but cannot get over; and, secondly, in his conviction that the only virtues worth bothering about are the social virtues. Even his metaphysics are social metaphysics: the urge of creative evolution is towards producing better citizens.

CREATIVE EVOLUTION.

But his metaphysics do not permit him to dwell quite happily in the eighteenth-century rationalism which is also his home; looking out from his happy distances he cannot accept mankind as it is, nor tolerate its infuriating inability to manage its affairs. He cries out to his deity—Creative Evolution—"O God, give them more intelligence, make them grow up!" Himself supremely endowed with intelligence, he sees the monstrous folly of those systems on which we pride ourselves the thinness of the screen which divides us from barbarity, the lunacy of our financial system, the horror of our wars, the criminality of our legal codes, the hideous cruelty of our most cherished morals. He would help to create a new religion for mankind, a new civic order, and in his last stage has become so impatient of human inertia that he sees nothing for it but to provide us with dictators who will not hesitate to shoot. Yet he has not altogether abandoned Fabianism, and still seems to believe that yon can abolish poverty by abolishing the rich. The reason for abolishing the rich is that they are irresponsible, while the poor have not the means to responsibility. For he has, ultimately, in spite of his Caesarism, no belief in a society created by force: "All communities must live finally by their ethical values; that is, by their genuine virtues. Living virtuously is an art that can be learnt only by living in full responsibility for our own actions." Thus the object of his plays and his prefaces is to bring conviction of guilt to every manjack of us: and our crimes are cant, mugwumpery, hypocrisy, cruelty, and an obstinate refusal to face issues.

OUR GREATEST PAMPHLETEER.

Our greatest pamphleteer since Swift, master of impeccable prose, wielder of a style which is original because, he has something to say, added to a supreme gift of the gab, he represents, for the first three or four decades of this century, the great explorer of complacency. The difficulty is to discover why he has not had more effect on his time; a great deal of effect he certainly has had, but not one comparable to that of, say, Voltaire. Yet he is as serious, as genuinely comedie, as great a master of vituperation. The answer perhaps is that he is too generously endowed with the Irish faculty for logic, a faculty notoriously abhorrent to Englishmen. Besides, he urges with as great moral fervour as he does important debatable ones, issues which seem to most men already settled in a direction repugnant to Mr. Shaw, settled it seems to them by common sense, common usage, common appetite, and this has made Mr. Shaw appear frivolous to them. He cannot be serious, they say, about vaccination or vegetarianism, though they may give him the benefit of the doubt on vivisection; therefore, how can he be serious about other things— "Of course" (again) "he does not mean what he says." And further Mr. Shaw does not allow enough for the weaknesses of mankind: you never feel that he would be capable of enjoying sin as Voltaire might have enjoyed sin. Or, to put it another way, his Puritanism has served him badly: for never having sinned, he has no sense of sin, a sense which gave Bunyan, whom he so much admires, such power over his readers. Moreover, the ordinary human being wishes that Mr. Shaw would sometimes exhibit rancour, and attack persons instead of institutions. They accuse him of pride, whereas really he is kindly; they convict him of arrogance, whereas he is modest enough, feeling only that unless the point is driven home it is not worth while driving it at all. Therefore, a slight aroma of self-righteousness clings about him, a fate which is undeserved; but men may be excused for sniffing it. This may be because, though he has sometimes changed his mind, as all intelligent men do, he will never admit to an inconsistency: the brilliant debater takes charge, and suggests that you are a fool not to have seen that the inconsistency is only apparent. The only thing he lacks as a controversialist is the trick of conceding points to his opponent that he may more convincingly smash him later on.

NOBLE APOLOGIA.

If in his plays he has in the main used the comic method to awaken men's consciences, in his prefaces he has always adopted a more direct method. This volume is a noble apologia. Unlike his contemporaries, he has not timidly attacked or tinkered at isolated abuses, but rushed upon the whole group of conceptions upon which our tottering society rests. Though he has added nothing to philosophy, but taken it ready-made where he could find it, he has been original in applying it in such a wholesale fashion, so logically, to lifs. Some of his ideas, as he knows, are already outmoded, partly because we have accepted them; but he is assured of immortality because he has always dealt with the things that matter at the moment in the most effective language of the moment. Though he cares nothing for style as such, it is for his style that future ages will read him, secure in a civilization where the problems of this one will seem fantastic, because the work of a great craftsman, who is also passionately sincere, will always fascinate others who practise that craft.

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ENGLAND'S ROAD VICTIMS

180 Deaths A Week

The Ministry of Transport's return for the week ended July 7 of persons killed or injured in road accidents in Great Britain shows that 148 people were killed in accidents reported during the week. Thirty-two were reported during the week as having died as the result of accidents occurring in previous weeks, making the total number of deaths during the week 180. The number of people injured during the week was 5,778.

Last year's average of road deaths was 140 a week.

READERS' VIEWS

(Continued from page 8.)

gathering first hand knowledge of the actual conditions, I am leaving Bombay for the said places at an early date and will acquaint your readers from time to time.

Mr. Karnad Sadashivrao, who is now touring different parts of North and South Canara and is known as a great Congress worker in the cause of farmers writes to me to say that the work amongst these people who form the backbone of the country is more essential than all rhetoric on platforms in big cities.—Yours, etc.,

P. GANESH RAO.

How To Control Birth Rate

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—To every young Indian, I am sure, the appalling increase in our birth-rate, which for the last decade is as high as 10 per cent. and the grave illiteracy in the masses, must be matters for serious consideration. I venture to suggest a remedy which, I hope, will be treated with due seriousness. I suggest that the Government should levy a tax on every person having, say, more than three children, the tax depending on the number of children exceeding the number, say, three. Of course the practical knowledge of birth-control should be made easily obtainable. The moneys thus obtained, should be one of the sources to be utilised for "free and compulsory primary education". There is no reason why, when in countries like Italy and notably Germany, where birth-rate is on the decline, the respective Governments are taking steps to encourage wedlock and the production of children, our Government should not, in face of the serious increase in birth-rate, take steps to check the birth-rate and introduce "free and compulsory primary education". May I hope, that new and young members in the new legislatures will consider this suggestion?—Yours, etc.,

"A. B. C."

Bombay, August 6.

Congress & Adult Literacy

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—An Associated Press message dated 4th instant from Wardha gives the substance of Sardar Vallabhbhai's talk at Kashi Vidyapith during the last week and invites suggestions to improve the existing programme. May I suggest to the President and the Congress Executive, the item of adult literacy to all constructive Congress workers in the various provinces of India? This item need not and should not involve any scheme of making all children literate which is the primary function of the State through its local bodies. This item should only aim at teaching the three arts (reading, writing and arithmetic) and reading out newspapers to the adult men and women throughout the land and can be taken up by all village workers working in the different areas if they are so inclined and directed to do. Such an authoritative inclusion on the part of the Congress will induce many workers to undertake this item and, perhaps, secure still more constructive workers in any scheme for reconstruction in villages. The Congress representatives in the legislatures as well as local bodies would then press this item also on the authorities concerned.—Yours, etc.,

MANECKLAL VAKIL.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Unemployment Among Seamen

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has apparently been an acute turn in the state of unemployment in Bombay among the various sea-faring communities. On the Pherozeshah Mehta Road there has curiously sprung up a sort of Union of these people displaying outside it, various boards with applications and handbills thereon, apparently addressed to recruiting bodies in the city. The contents of these applications etc., are really pitiable to read. This state of misery prevailing among this sea-faring community deserves attention from the proper department of the Bombay Government. It has been said that the reluctance of the various steamship companies to co-operate with the Indian Seamen's Union and the advantage derived by the companies of the disunity prevailing among the seamen is in one way responsible for this state of unemployment among the sea-farers.

It has been bitterly complained by the sea-farers that the disinclination shown by the companies to discharge a seaman immediately after a year's service and afford a chance to the one unemployed—a practice that was once recognised as leading to mitigate the hardship of unemployment among them, is also responsible for it. But gradually that system of recruitment, too, has disappeared.

Apart from rendering a service to a class of workers, the Bombay Government will avert a serious situation and the company too will in turn be less suspicious of any union of seamen that may have been existing between them if the Government, in co-operation, with the companies, adopt a system of recruitment on a year's basis that was originally appreciated by all. This will even deprive a possible bribe-taker in recruitment and deprive a more greedier seamen from serving more than a year and depriving the unemployed of getting a turn.

When the Government has already put a stop to the issuing of service certificates to fresh recruits, it is absurd to suggest that the unemployment among the seafarers is due to the seamindedness shown by Indians nowadays. The seamindedness if ever it exists will undoubtedly benefit even the future Navy of India. The suggestion that some companies are unable to procure skilled seamen is also baseless on the face of it. Yours, etc.,

JOHN G. ESTIBEIRO.

Bombay, Aug. 6.

Beggars In Trains

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to draw the attention of the authorities concerned through the columns of your valued paper, to the growing nuisance of beggars in the 3rd class compartments in the suburban service of the G.I.P. Railway?

This has been going on for several years now without being properly checked and has of late developed to such an extent that it is impossible to put up with it any longer. It is no exaggeration to say that there exists at present a regular army of beggars all along the line who freely enter the compartments at every halting station and go on shouting and singing all the time much to the annoyance and disgust of the passengers. Apart from this, most of them are dirty, sickly and foul-smelling and, however much one may sympathise with them, the plight of the passengers can better be imagined when these beggars move about in the compartment from one end to the other. The third class compartment is already notorious for its unswept flooring and dirty benches and these people make it still worse in various ways. It cannot be that the travelling inspectors of the Railway are unaware of this fact but, unfortunately, they do not seem to tackle this problem with the seriousness that it deserves.

The consequence of all this on the health of the passengers cannot be over-emphasised and the Railway authorities owe it to themselves and the travelling public to stamp out this menace immediately.—Yours, etc.,

K. V. RAMANATHAN,

Matunga, July 24.

Khaddar At Congress Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Regarding the election of members of Poona Cantonment Congress committee, I wish to clear the point for the information of the public in general and of the Poona Congress District in particular, that these members who were elected for the Executive body, were partly habitual khaddar wearers, and their attention was drawn towards the instructions and resolution of A.I.C.C. and they agreed to wear hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar in future. Hence these names were disclosed as elected members.

According to the definition of the word "habitual" made by the Maharastra Provincial Congress Committee in 1931, I dare say that the elected members were eligible, but according to the true meaning of the resolution and the intention of the author of the franchise for voter and the right of the candidate to stand in elections, one can say that the fundamental principle is partly evaded. A circular will be issued to the elected members of the Executive body strictly to follow the resolution of the Congress, otherwise they should tender their resignations.—Yours, etc.

MAGANBHAI I. PATEL.
President, The Poona Cantonment Congress Committee.

Poona, July 26.

Bandra Municipal Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The triennial election of the Bandra Municipality is fast approaching and prospective candidates and their agents are seen moving about the various wards in the town canvassing briskly for support from the electors. I hope the electors will consider well before they promise their votes, especially to the sitting members the majority of whom have betrayed the trust reposed on them by the electors by opposing a resolution moved a year ago by Mrs. A. D'Almeida, for a reduction of the house tax by 1 per cent.

Another betrayal of the trust reposed, in the elected members especially of the majority group is the electing of two nominated members as President and Vice-president, as if suitable candidates were not available from amongst the elected members. Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO KNOWS."

Bandra, July 30.

India And League Of Nations

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a matter for gratification that once more the question of India's contribution to the League of Nations and of India's membership of the latter was raised in the Assembly. What is even more gratifying is that the Government's spokesman, Sir N. N. Sircar, confessed that the contribution could be reasonably reduced. He was also right in emphasising the importance of India's membership of the League as it bestowed on her an international duty and an international Status. But how has the League itself reacted to this high idealistic gesture on the part of India? So far as was elicited in reply to a question, there are only six Indians permanently in the League Secretariat and three more temporarily. Does this number include the employees of the Indian Bureau of the League of Nations opened in Bombay since a few years? As the origin and working of the Indian Bureau are somewhat obscure to the average Indian publicist our representatives in the Assembly can very well elicit from the Government what it knows about it, as nothing from the League's Secretariat itself is supplied to the Indian press. What is the purpose and what are the functions of the Bureau in India and how far has it fulfilled its aim better since its opening than it was done before when the League was directly supplying documents and information to the Indian press? What is its effective contribution so far in making the Indian public League-minded and what are its efforts in influencing educational authorities in the country in devising suitable curricula of studies for the younger generation? Is the staff of the Buheau thoroughly competent for its task and how is its competency determined? We do not hear yet, of any reputed expert in politics or economics, or of thorough training and experience in Indian public affairs, having been recruited for and connected with it though in Europe some of the best brains have been captured by the League. This, on the face of it, is a highly defective state of affairs unless, of course, the League by a competitive examination has satisfied itself of the qualifications of the men it has employed. One would naturally suppose that able Indian scholars, of the qualifications mentioned already, preferably with a short experience in the League's Secretariat, also would make ideal officers of the Bureau. For, they must fill the minds and hearts of India with a vivid and intelligent appreciation of the League's labours and the privilege of their country's membership in it. What stands in the way of recruiting such persons? Again, in a big country like India, each of the provinces should have a branch of the Bureau if efficient work is to be done and not a mere eye-wash be provided to the Indian public. Some time ago, there was an announcement that such branches would soon be opened. But so far only Calcutta and U.P. (with a part-time) have such arrangements. What is the delay due to in extending the same to other provinces as well? What does the League spend on its Indian Bureau and in what forms? All these questions need be raised in the Assemby before long as only in that manner if the Indian Delegation to Geneva does not take up the matter can the authorities of the League become aware of the state of public opinion in India regarding the Bureau opened here.—Yours, etc.,

LEAGUE LOVER.

Age Limit For Govt Services

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Government of India through the Public Services Commission are going to hold this year Open Competitive Examination for recruitment to the various services, viz., the Indian Services of Engineers, the Indian Railway Service of Engineers and the Traffic and the Commercial Departments of the Indian State Railways. The age limit for the candidates wishing to appear for these examinations is fixed at 25 years. Now, Sir, may I point out that for the last 2 years they have stopped these examinations on account of retrenchment, etc., and only from this year they have re-started the same. Candidates who could have appeared for these examinations in the last two years have lost their chance now because they have passed the age-limit by an year or two. They have to suffer for no fault of their own but due to the retrenchment policy of the Government. In view of these facts should the Government not raise the age-limit by two or three years as an act of kindness and grace to give relief to such candidates. For the Indian Audit and Account services the age-limit at least for the Government servants is kept at 30 years, whereas in the abovementioned services no such consideration is shown to the Government servants also. Should not the Government change their old-timed rules in the light of these facts and should there be no uniformity of rules for all services under the same Government? I hope, Sir, the Government will show consideration.—Yours, etc.,

"A CANDIDATE."

Are Water Borne Diseases Preventible?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is an admitted fact that water borne diseases play a great part in the alarming death rate of India so much so that more than a crore and half perish in almost every province each year and the greatest wonder is that all these diseases are preventable if proper measures are taken in time. The usual deaths from typhoid, cholera, dysentry, and guinea worms are beoynd doubt curable in case of villages whose main supply of drinking water is from wells and in India almost 80 per cent of the population stays in villages and depends on well water for drinking.

Guinea worm alone is responsible for removing about 15 lacs of people year to year setting aside the fact that many times more are kept suffering and confined to their beds for a number of months. The loss of their valued time can hardly be imagined. The poor farmers—just at the time when their season begins—have to lie low on account of this nefarious disease and allow their farms to go unattended and suffer to such an extent that the loss sustained is quite irreparable.

During the course of the last two years the present writer had a fancy to get the matter ascertained whether these socalled water borne diseases were really remediable and as such several trials at different centres in the Kolaba and the Thana Districts were instituted with amazing results. Trials of several preventive and curative medicines and chemicals were taken but the proving test was that of the chlorogen method. A guinea worm patient could be set right within a couple of days to the striking astonishment of the pessimists who are of opinion that guinea-worm cannot be cured but one has to wait for its spontaneous disappearance. From this the inference was drawn that in case the water of such place could be kept under control for all the months there would be no appearance next season and in consequence thereof many demonstrations were given at various places with the result that the annual visitation of guinea worm was completely avoided. So also in case of cholera. Except in extreme cases it can be challenged that there shall be 'no single fatality' provided the water is sterilised by chlorogen and a few doses are given to those unaffected. The steps generally taken are the uses of permangnate of potash and inoculation but the difficulty in both is that these illiterate persons refuse to drink that "red water" and have an apathy for inoculation. Besides both are not so effective as the effects of inoculation last only for a few months and the red water only so long as it is red and is not really dependable.

If, however, the conclusions arrived at are properly placed before the public and in a way the illiterate masses are prevailed upon to realise the material value of the use of preventive measures no doubt a great end will be achieved so far the consideration of rural health goes.

No individual work will suffice and if therefore a regular organisation for this work is established and steps are taken by all the local bodies concerned as also the village uplift committees or any social service workers or institutions so as to supplement Government work substantial improvement can be made.

It will not be proper to judge about the rural health by residing in cities, reading the health reports or delivering platform lectures in cities on the health problems but proper understanding can be had by actually entering the rural parts and having an insight into the suffering of these villagers. There shall be no difference of opinion that one would shudder at the sight!

It is hoped that the attention of local bodies will be drawn to this subject?—Yours, etc.,

G. R. DATAR.

Kurla, July 30.

Protest Against A New Toddy Shop

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We understand that a new toddy shop is to be opened at the foot of the Hill near Mazagaon Dockyard Road. If a person inquires, he will find a toddy shop already at the other end of the road. So there is no need for a new shop. At the site of the new shop there is the road to go to the temple on the hill. Women and young folk go by this road to the temple. I hope that no sanction will be given to the new shop.—Yours, etc.,

A NATIONALIST.

A Suggestion To Lecturers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The other day I had been to a lecture which was advertised in all the leading English newspapers, but to my utter disappointment as also that of some other friends it was found that the lecture was delivered in Gujarati. In the absence of any statement as to the language in which the lecture is to be delivered, one is likely to be under the impression that the lecture is to be in English. It is, therefore, suggested that the lecturers should always mention the language in order to avoid misleading the public.—Yours, etc.

SADANAND B. MHATRE.

REALITIES MUST BE FACED

U. P. Parliamentary Board Secretary Answers Kidwai's Charge

Mr. Gopinath Srivastava, Joint Secretary of the United Provinces Congress Parliamentary Committee, expressed his surprise in an interview at the statement of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, since whose arrest, according to Mr. Srivastava, many changes have taken place in the political conditions for a fuller significance and truer appreciation of which more details were necessary than merely the bald news-items supplied officially to political prisoners through newspapers on the approved list of Government.

AN ENIGMA

Mr. Srivastava said: "Perhaps Mr. Kidwai is not aware of all that happened at Patna and that the composition of the Board was left in the hands, by overwhelming consent of the members of the A.I.C.C., of two respected and accredited leaders of the two divergent classes of opinion on the question of Council-entry at that time. Furthermore the rules and constitution of the Board is subject to the approval of the A.I.C.C and that in all matters of broader principle the Board is to be governed and guided by the decisions of the Congress.

"For a man like Mr. Kidwai, who had too close and personal an experience of Parliamentary life, to say that Messrs. Kunzru and Chintamani are better fitted to carry out the present Congress programme in the legislatures than Messrs. Paliwal and Mohanlal must be an enigma to many of his friends when it is known that the Congressmen in the legislatures cannot obviously have any policy distinct from that of the Congress and that their activities must be regulated by the fundamentals governing Congress activity. Even otherwise, if individual merits were alone the sole criteria in matters of elections Parliamentary life would have ended in chaos long ago.

TRUEST NATIONALIST

"Mr. Kidwai's opposition to the decision of the Congress Working Committee in the matter of the Communal Award is but natural. He is one of the staunchest and purest nationalists in the truest sense of term, whom it is the privilege of the Congress to have on its rolls and it is therefore natural that nothing which falls short of the purely and exclusively national solution of the communal problem will ever appeal to him. The class represented by Mr. Kidwai is fortunately growing and it will be a good day for India when it dominates our public life, but as it is we cannot shut our eyes to hard facts and realities and taken in that light the decision of the Congress Working Committee is the only consistent attitude reflective of the representative character of the Congress. It is not a fact as Mr. Kidwai imagines that this attitude will help the Congress in winning a few seat. If the winning of seats were the only consideration it could have been achieved otherwise.

"At a time when the question of the prestige of the Congress is involved expression of personal opinion is hardly timely and I have no doubt, once he is acquainted with true facts, Mr. Kidwai will be, as he has always been, our best supporter and guide."

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Why Women Are Excluded From Freemasonary

QUEEN OF SHEBA WAS ONLY MEMBER OF HER SEX PRIVILEGED TO SHARE IN SECRETS OF... THIS ANCIENT ORDER: EVEN QUEEN ELIZABETH HAD TO REMAIN UNDER BAN

The reactions of women to Masonry, exclusively a man's society, have occasioned controversy from time to time. A number of women's societies of a quasi-Masonic kind have sprung up; recently a Mason was expelled from his Lodge for having visited one of these women's "Lodges." Many people wonder why, in an age of woman's enfranchisement, women should still be excluded from Masonry. (writes Mr. Trevor Allen in "John O' London's Weekly".) Mr. Hubert S. Banner, in a series of biographical sketches of famous Masons—"These Men Were Masons" (Chapman and Hall, 6s.)—ascribes this partly to the status of women in the early eighteenth century, when Speculative Masonry was codified and organized under Grand Lodge. Then, he points out, the Craft was intended for the upper middle classes, in which the average woman did not possess much education, or yearn for it. Marriage and home life constituted her world. Had there been women candidates "they would in all likelihood have been frivolous creatures impelled solely by curiosity or the quest of adventure. Speculative Freemasonry was already the target for a number of wild and baseless charges; to admit women would assuredly have been to bring down on itself in addition the charge of secret immorality, and the women members would have been punished with ostracism."

It was for their sake, he adds, as much as for the Craft's good name, that they were excluded, and the rule made then has been perpetuated with such thoroughness that it remains solid at a time when women have invaded most other male prerogatives.

SHE SPIED UPON THE RITES

There have, however, been isolated and remarkable exceptions. One was the case of the Hon. Elizabeth St. Leger, daughter of Lord Doneraile, born in 1693, and subsequently the wife of Mr. Richard Aldworth, of Newmarket Court, Co., Cork. The accepted story is to the effect that Miss St. Leger, when about nineteen years of age,

"chanced one day to be in a chamber adjoining the room in which a private lodge held by her father was performing an initiation ceremony. Hearing the muffled voices, the young lady determined to gratify her natural curiosity. She therefore took her scissors and made a chink in the wall, through which she watched the proceedings. She then suddenly realized that her only means of exit was through the Lodge room, and, as the attention of the occupants seemed to be closely concentrated at the farther end, softly entered and tip-toed across the floor to the outer door. This she opened, but only to find herself confronted by an individual with a drawn sword! Her shrieks alarmed the members of the Lodge, who rushed to the door and secured her."

Realizing that she must have heard the ceremony, they first of all resolved that she should die. Her brother interceded, however, and her life was spared on condition that she should go through the rites she had just witnessed. She was duly initiated, the story goes, and proved so worthy a Mason that eventually she presided over the Lodge as its Worshipful Master. Her apron and a portrait of her in Masonic regalia, Mr. Banner states, are still preserved.

SHE NEVER TOLD THE SECRET

From a history of the County of Norfolk, published in 1829, Mr Banner quotes an announcement of the death of a Mrs. Beaton, aged eighty-five, at Norwich, in July, 1802. This lady was known as "The Freemason" because she had

"contrived to conceal herself one evening in the wainscotting of a Lodge room, where she learned the secret, the knowledge of which thousands of her sex have in vain attempted to arrive at. She was, in many respects, a very singular character, of which one proof adduced is that the secret of Freemasons died with her."

There is also a tradition in the Palladian Lodge—Nr. 120 on the Roll of the United Grand Lodge of England—that in 1770 a Mrs. Harvard was proposed as an honorary member, and was initiated; but Mr. Banner states there is no actual record in the books.

Further lore concerning women and Freemasonry is included in a comprehensive survey of the whole subject, "The Freemasons" (Methuen, 21s.), a translation of the standard German work of Eugen Lennhoff by Mr. Einar Frame. Herr Lennhoff states that the Queen of Sheba is the only woman ever accorded a share of homage from the ancient gild, which honoured her as a person belonging to the legendary figures connected with the building of the Temple; but it rigidly excluded other women, even Queen Elizabeth, thereby incurring her hostility towards Freemasonry.

WOMEN'S JEALOUSY

There was a widely circulated story in Vienna in the eighteenth century that Maria Theresa, who ordered the suppression of the Three Canons' Lodge, had on one occasion attended the meeting of a Viennese Lodge disguised as a man. The eighteenth century, in fact, was marked by feminine attacks on masculine Masonry. In 1737 a Paris correspondent of the "Vossische Zeitung" believed that it would soon be "all up" with the Freemasons of France, for "the women are giving vent to their jealous envy because the male sex has excluded them from the secrets of their Brotherhood." The women of Berne even stirred up the Government against the Order.

It is a fact, says Herr Lennhoff, that

"under the French Consulate, the wife of General Xaintrailles who was made a Captain of cavalry by Napoleon, and acted as adjutant to her husband, appeared at a meeting of "Les Artistes" Lodge in Paris, and that Countess Helene Hadik-Barkoczy was admitted into a Hungarian Lodge in 1877. On the death of her father (the last male heir of the Barkoczy family) the Countess was substituted as a son and thereby regarded as man under the civil law. The study of Masonic literature had inspired this gifted woman with a desire to become a member of the Order, and the Lodge in Ungvar acceded to her request in spite of the objection of the Grand Orient of Hungary, who declared the admission to be invalid."

THE ORDER OF PUGDOGS

Societies similar to Freemasonry were started in the eighteenth century to meet the wishes of women. There arose in France the Order of the Knights and Nymphs of the Rose, the Society of the Companions of Penelope, the Order of Felicity, the Order of Woodcutters, the Order of the Anchor, etc. These secret societies were open to both men and women; the meeting-places were called "groves," "retreats," or "temples of love." Many were founded to create a diversion for great men, such as the Duke of Chartres, "to whom the earnestness and dignity of the Masonic Lodges became a little wearisome after a while."

The most remarkable was the "Mopsorden" (Order of Pugdogs), formed under the patronage of the Elector, Klemens August of Cologne. The members, of both sexes,

"had to be Roman Catholics, and they carried as emblems tiny pugdogs of porcelain. The customs of this "Order" . . were extremely nonsensical; every vestige of profound ethical significance was lacking. The emblem of the society was the "pugdog," the symbol of Fidelity, and the circle of each Lodge, according to the ritual, taught the members: "that just as every cross section of a circle must pass through one and the same centre, so must all the acitons of a 'Pug' spring from the same source, i.e., Love.""

It appealed essentially to members of Court, like so-called "Adoption" Masonry, which had some connection with isolated Lodges and emanated from France, and had its own ritual based on the story of the Creation, the activities of "mixed Masonry" being staged with the Garden of Eden as background. The first Grand Mistress was the Duchess de Bourbon.

A STRIKE OF WIVES

Meusnier de Querlon's novel of the period, "Les soupers de Daphne," described the idea of a strike of young married women who wished at any cost to see their husbands' secret" betrayed. The "Garden of Eden"

"consoled them to some extent, especially as the women's Lodges were invested with much pomp and great splendour. The most celebrated artists attended. Learned and artistic lectures were held, concerts were arranged, prizes were offered, medals for meritorious acts of philanthropy were created, and charity meetings were convened. . . . A brilliant ball always concluded the evening."

These "Adoption" Lodges were not very long-lived. In recent times, however, the Grand Lodge of France again created two, on different lines, in which women are trained for collaboration in the ethical tasks confronting mankind, although with actual Freemasonry they have no connection.

Mr. Banner interprets devoutly the influence of Masonry on the lives of such men as Hogarth, Benjamin Franklin, Mozart, Robert Burns—a perplexing subject—Washington, Goethe, Scott, Lord Kitchner, and King Edward. Herr Lennhoff, whose treatise is illustrated liberally with quaint plates, gives an outline of the origin, history, aims and objects of the Craft in various countries. Both books admirably illuminate the significance of Masonry for the general reader.

DIVORCE IN FIVE MINUTES

Daughter Of President Wilson Wins On Plea Of Incompatibility

Mrs. Eleanor Wilson McAdoo, the wife of Senator William McAdoo, a former Secretary of the United States Treasury, has been granted a divorce by the Superior Court on the grounds of incompatibility. She was given the custody of the children. Mrs. McAdoo is the daughter of President Woodrow Wilson.

In her petition she stated that Senator McAdoo was obliged to spend the greater part of each winter in Washington, where the climate did not suit her.

The Associated Press understands that the expedition with which Mrs. McAdoo obtained her divorce will be subjected to an inquiry. In an interview the presiding judge, however, was of the opinion that the divorce decree would not be invalidated.

It appears that the hearing only lasted for five minutes and that the decree was granted twenty minutes after the suit was filed.

Mr. C. S. Appaswamy, nephew of the late Rao Bahadur Paul Appaswamy, has returned to Tinnevelley after undergoing training in electrical engineering in a college in New York and afterwards in London.

PREDICTS HITLER'S VIOLENT DEATH

He Who Lives By Sword Must Die By Sword, Says U. S. Ambassador

According to a special cable to the "Chicago Daily Tribune," Mr. James W. Gerard, American Ambassador to Germany until February 3, 1917, when diplomatic relations between the two countries were broken off, speaking at a luncheon in New York on July 13, predicted the early assassination of Chancellor Hitler of Germany.

"He who lives by the sword must die by the sword," Gerard said. "The sword hangs over the head of Hitler by a tenuous thread," adding that the assassin would be a man avenging one of the many political killings carried out by the Nazi regime.

(Continued from column 7)

higher cultural level and a change in social and economic relations, will be effected, in order to uproot every trace of the exploitation of one human being by another.

"Anyone who would look deep into the life of millions of people in the U. S. S. R. could not fail to notice the changes going on in the minds and lives of those masses. The worker and the collective farmer of to-day do not resemble the hired worker and peasant of yesterday. Both are new men mentally and in their lives, and this guarantees that the task of constructing a classless society will be successfully completed in the next few years."

5-Year Plan Raising Soviets Standards

STORY OF REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT

TOKYO, (By Mail.)

Two diplomats and their wives were the guests at the meeting of the Pan—Pacific Club, the new Siamese Minister to Tokyo Pra Mitrakarni Raksha, speaking briefly in response to the chairman's introduction; and the Counsellor of the Embassy of the U. S. S. R., Mr. Nikolas Raivid, explaining some of the details of the second five-year plan now in operation in the Soviet Union.

Viscount Tadashiro Inouye, in introducing the Siamese Minister, recalled the historic association between Japan and Siam, and mentioned the story of Yamada Nagamasa, a pioneer trader who went to Siam and eventually became a Minister to the King. He recalled that Japan had welcomed the King and Queen of Siam two years ago, and said this country would never forget the cordial attitude that Siam took toward the country at the League of Nations in 1933.

Mr. Raivid, said the chairman, has been in Japan since last September. Formerly he has served the Foreign Office in Moscow in the department of Poland and the Baltic Countries and he was also Counsellor of the Soviet Embassies in Germany and Sweden.

RUSSIA'S BIG PROGRAM.

To understand the second five-year plan in the U. S. S. R. one should know something about the first five-year plan, Mr. Raivid told his audience. The first plan, actually accomplished in four and a quarter years instead of the allotted five, consisted chiefly of the following tasks:

1. To transform the Soviet Union from a backward country in many fields, stome still possessing the technique of the middle ages, into a country developed along the lines of modern technique. 2. To transform the country from a backward agrarian one into a foremost industrial one, quite independent from the outer world in technical and economic matters. 3. To create such industry as would be capable of rearming the entire national economic—industry transport and rural economy. 4. To transform the small peasant households into large collective farms on the economic base of Social'sm.

In carrying out the first program the Soviets created new branches of industry such as large-scale machine building, automobile, tractor building, motor building, aviation, shipbuilding, black and non-ferrian metallurgy electro-technical industry, rubber, chemicals, etc. As a result the U. S. S. R became a foremost industrial country, quite independent of outside technical and economic help.

During the first five-year plan, Mr. Raivid continued, about two-thirds of the peasant households were collectivized by means of systemic financial and economic aid from the Government, and the great majority of peasants now realize the advantages accruing from management of a large collective farm in comparison with a small individual household. In 1934 rural economy is to receive from the State 90,000 tractors, and during the past year the State has distributed among collective farmers, 1,500,000 cows on long-term credits without interest the cows being given into their individual ownership.

USE OF FORCE DENIED.

"The enemies of the Soviet Union declare that the collectivization was forced compulsorily and that the peasants were made against their will to form collective farms" the speaker continued "I need hardly mention the absurdity of such a charge. To every right thinking and intelligent man it is clear that no force in nature could compel 15,000,000 peasant households to change their economic structure and their manner of life if such would be disadvantageous to them. "The results of the collectivization are shown in the fact that efficiency of labour in collective farms is incomparably higher than it ever was before in the average peasant household in Russia. The profit received from collective farms is much higher. The quality of the peasants' work, the area sown, the terms of sowing and harvesting—all the works that show the interest of the peasantry in the results of their labour—are now on an unquestionably higher level than they were before. The slogan of Stalin 'to make all the members of collective farms well off is before us, and put into practice in the households of many millions of collective farmers."

Thus in the U.S.S.R. the first program created a solid basis of Socialism, inseparably connected with which is the development of the nation's culture, said the speaker. He cited two instances. In 1930 the percentage of literate people to the whole population was 67, whereas at the end of 1932 it had reached 90. The number of pupils attending school rose from 12,385,000 in 1929 to 26,419,000 in 1933. The other instance was the great changes in the condition of national regions and republics of the U.S.S.R. Whereas immediately after the revolution the Government was worried over how to save many nationalities from starvation, the national culture and economies of those nationalities are now flourishing. The progress of national regions (Central Asia, the Caucasus etc.) is faster even than the development of the Soviet Union as a whole, this resulting from the policy of the Government which has for its aim the removal of cultural and economic backwardness of those formerly oppressed peoples, which can be attained only on the basis of a prosperous national culture; language, literature, press, art and education.

On the basis of its achievements under the first five-year plan, the Soviet Union has set itself to the following tasks for the second five-year program:

1. The completion of technical reconstruction of national economy, industry, transportation and rural economy.

2. A further rise in the well-being of the country's population and the increase of consumption of the toiling masses from two to three fold.

3. Final liquidation of classes, complete extermination of causes leading to class contradictions and exploitation, and the construction of a classless society.

One important aspect of the first task, according to Mr. Raivid, is metallurgy, heretofore handicapped by an utter backwardness in its technical basis inherited from the old regime by insufficient geological prospects and by complications attending the erection of new metallurgical plants. This lack of progress is to be rectified during the second five-year plan, and progress is now being made particularly toward the goal of 16,000,000 tons of pig iron and 17,000,000 tons of steel as the annual output by 1937.

In the realm of transportation the U.S.S.R. is carrying out a fundamental reconstruction based on modern technic. About 15,000 kilometers of new railway track must be built, of which about two-thirds constitutes double and third tracks; the Baikal-Amur line is to be extended by 1,500 kilometers and about 5,000 kilometers of railway is to be electrified. Last year the construction of the White Sea-Baltic canal was completed, and at present the Volga-Moscow canal, 127 kilometers in length, and the Volga-Don canal of 100 kilometers, are under construction and will be completed in 1936-37. The completed system will connect the Baltic, White, Black and Caspian Seas.

BACKWARD AREAS DEVELOPED.

Industrialization and reconstruction of the most backward eastern and national regions is being carried out. "We created during the first five-year plan a second industrial base in the East (formerly there was only one, the Donetz coal base in conjunction with metallurgy in Ukrania)—the Uralo Kuznetskii group of enterprises," Mr. Raivid said. "During the second five-year plan must be exploited the national resources and productive forces of Eastern Siberia and of the Far East. These works, in short, are already progressing, by the construction of railroads of the Vladivostok and Kamchatka harbours, the organization of different industrial enterprises, etc. The Far Eastern region during the second 5-year plan will be transformed into a highly cultured region. A similar speedy development of national economy will be pushed on in republics of Central Asia, Kasakstan, Uzbekistan, Tadjikistan, Turkmenistan, where a large system of irrigation is in course of construction; Bashkiria, etc.

"Further mechanization is to be effected in agriculture, and the number of cattle is to be increased two-fold.

"In order to accomplish these tasks the necessary technical workers and specialists must be trained so that they may master the new technique in new factories. During the second five-year plan our schools must provide for industry, transportation, and rural economy, about 200,000 specialists possessing university education, against 100,000 during the first five year plan, and 420,000 specialists from middle technical schools. General education will also develop accordingly. This task is for the already-elapsed one and a half years accomplished in accordance with the plan."

In regard to the task of increasing the consumption of the masses, Mr. Raivid said that during the first program, although the material well being of the masses constantly improved, the increase in consumption lagged behind the development of heavy industries. The work of construction under the first plan was confronted with many difficulties, and the problem of a food shortage resulting from the backwardness of rural economy also had to be overcome. He thought it natural also that the fundamental reconstruction of rural economy should temporarily give rise to certain difficulties characteristic of the transitional period through which the U.S.S.R. is now passing successfully.

HIGHER STANDARDS SOUGHT.

Raising the standard of material well being of the masses will be solved by an increase in nominal and real wages, the speedy rise of agricultural production and the resultant growth in the income of collective farmers. Stimulation of the manufacture of goods for consumption will increase the supply of raw materials for these industries.

"Finally the last task, that of constructing a classless society," the speaker explained, will be solved as follows: the collectivization of all peasant households will be completed. All processes of production and circulation of goods will be socialized. A large net of social establishments to serve the masses of workers, employers and collective farmers (communal restaurants, pre-school education, clubs and so forth) will be organized. A socialistic re-education of the people in general based on a

(Continued in Col. 3.)

KRUPP

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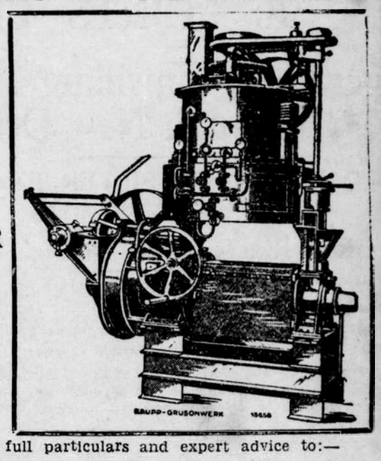

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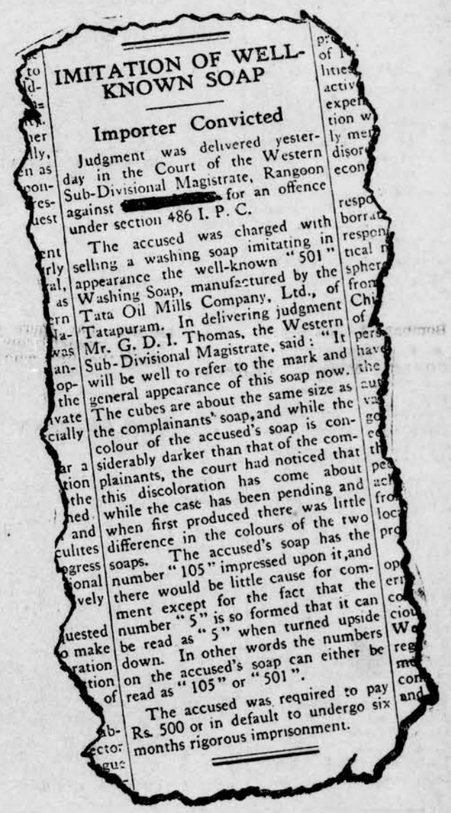
IMITATION OF WELL-KNOWN SOAP
Importer Convicted
Judgment was delivered yesterday in the Court of the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Rangoon against [redacted] for an offence under section 486 I. P. C.
The accused was charged with selling a washing soap imitating in appearance the well-known "501" Washing Soap, manufactured by the Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd., of Tatapuram. In delivering judgment Mr. G. D. I. Thomas, the Western Sub-Divisional Magistrate, said: "It will be well to refer to the mark and general appearance of this soap now. The cubes are about the same size as the complainants' soap, and while the colour of the accused's soap is considerably darker than that of the complainants, the court had noticed that this discoloration has come about while the case has been pending and when first produced there was little difference in the colours of the two soaps. The accused's soap has the number "105" impressed upon it, and there would be little cause for comment except for the fact that the number "5" is so formed that it can be read as "5" when turned upside down. In other words the numbers on the accused's soap can either be read as "105" or "501".
The accused was required to pay Rs. 500 or in default to undergo six months rigorous imprisonment.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THERE are many imitations of 501 WASHING SOAP on the market. For your protection always look for the figures 501 and the TOMCO diamond, the mark of quality and value.

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TATAPURAM

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON PRICE 10 POINTS UP

Operators Unwilling To Put Through New Deals

GOLD EASY BUT SILVER STEADY AND GRAINS FIRM

Rapid Rise In Linseed On Good Demand

Bombay, August 7.

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar and the sterling franc cross rates ruled very steady with an upward trend.

STEADY UNDERTONE IN NEW YORK COTTON

Trading in the New York cotton market was quiet as the operators were unwilling to put through new deals pending the Bureau Report to be published to-morrow. The under-tone however was very steady.

GOLD EASY, BUT SILVER STEADY.

London gold was slightly easy but silver prices advanced a little.

WHEAT AND LINSEED STRONG.

Liverpool and Chicago wheat ruled very firm on account of bullish weather reports. Argentine linseed was also strong on speculative buying.

TIN DULL BUT RUBBER STEADY.

Tin was dull but jute and rubber were fairly steady.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES ACTIVE.

The London Stock Exchange ruled with a better sentiment while giltedged securities were active. The New York Stock Exchange presented a steady tone.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, Aug. 7.

Previous closing	13.08
To-day's opening	13.18
Difference	+.10
To-day's closing	13.18
Difference	+.10

BROACH EXPECTATION

July-August	Rs. 221-4
April-May	Rs. 229-0

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

(October 1934)

Previous closing	6.82
To-day's opening	6.88
Difference	+.06
To-day's closing	6.88
Difference	+.06

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Aug. 7.

Interest is lacking in the cotton market which is in a waiting position pending Government report to-morrow and as the market is believed to be well liquidated, trading was quiet with scarcely any fluctuation.

On the strength of the grain market and the Stock Exchange, business in October option commenced with a gain of 10 points at 13.18 but with operators unwilling to put through deals the tendency was very quiet and although in the earlier stage prices advanced by 3 points on scattered buying following better advices from Liverpool, the market again declined to opening levels.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 13.18 with a rise of 10 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Aug. 7.

The following were the opening ranges:—

October (13.07/13.06) 13.18/13.16
December 13.33/13.32
January 13.38/13.36

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American October (6.84) 6.87
American December (6.81) 6.85
Egyptian October (8.45) 8.48
Egyptian November (8.48) 8.51

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 7.

10-0 p.m.

Broach A-M. was traded in around Rs. 229 at night as New York cotton futures were 10 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Aug. 7.

There was fairly good activity in the local bullion market 58/8, 58/9 and 58/11 and improved to 58/12, 58/13, 58/14 on firm Shanghai advices but later declined 58/5 58/6 58/8 on speculative selling. Prices again improved to opening levels following favourable advices from London.

Gold opened uncertain at Rs. 34/5/6, 34/5/9 and 34/6/3 and declined to Rs. 34/4/6, 34/4/9 Rs. 34/5/3 on improvement in the sterling rate.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Aug. 7.

Previous closing	5.01 3/8
To-day's opening	5.06
To-day's closing	5.06 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Aug. 7.

Previous closing	5.04 5/16
To-day's opening	5.01 5/8
To-day's closing	5.06 3/8
Difference	+.02 1/16

FRANC RATE

London, Aug. 7.

Previous closing	76.28
To-day's opening	76.28
To-day's closing	76.34
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Aug. 7.

London Exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar at 501 5/8 which appreciated with fairly wide fluctuations to 505 7/8.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 5.06 5/8.

The franc opened at 76.28 and slightly improved 76.34.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 76.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 7.

The market was steady

	Last price	To-day's price
	London, Aug. 7.	
Spot	20 11/16d	20 13/16d.
Forward	20 13/16d.	20 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Aug. 7.

Gold (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-17-10

BULLION

London, Aug. 7.

Influx £56,000
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver (20 11/16d) 20 13/16d.
Gold per ounce (£6-18-0 1/2) £6-17-10

DISCOUNTS

London, Aug. 7.

3 months 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.) 3/4 to 13/16 p.c.
4 months (13/16 to 7/8 p.c.) 13/16 to 7/8 p.c.
6 months (1 to 1 p.c.) 1 to 1 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Aug. 7.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16)	1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.74 3/8)	5.74 3/4
New York on Bombay (37.93)	38.00
Berlin on Bombay (0.95 1/2)	0.95 1/4
London on Milan (58.65)	58.65
London on Shanghai (1-4 1/4)	1-4 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 1/4)	1-2 1/4

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD.

The following rates prevailed in the Market on 7th day of August 1934.

BROACH FULLY GOOD QUALITY VAIDAS.

(B.T.)	April-May 1934-35	July-Aug 1934
10-30	Rs. 228/8	224/8
12-30	Rs. 228/8	224/8
2-30	Rs. 228/12	224/12
4-30	Rs. 228/12	224/12
(B.T.)	April-May	July-Aug.
Highest	229	225
Lowest	228	224

SPOT RATES.

Superfine	230
Fine	227
Fully Good	225
Good	223

Appeal survey was held to-day for 100 bales.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Aug. 7.

Liverpool wheat opened strong with October at 74, Dec. 76 and March 78 and advanced on bullish weather reports and commission house and outside buying.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 7.

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.10 3/4 an May at 1.14 Prices advanced on commission houses buying and unfavourable weather reports.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Aug. 7.

Chicago oats opened steady with December at 51 and advanced on outside demand and commission houses buying but later reacted on profit-taking.

Rye was firm at 87 1/4 following advance on the grain market, but later prices slightly reacted on scattered selling.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 7.

Argentine linseed ruled firm on speculative buying and good outside demand. In view of few sellers. Prices advanced rapidly September at noon was quoted with a gain of 21 points at 15.67.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Aug. 7.

All London and Liverpool markets were closed to-day.

METALS.

Tin (£228 5/8 buyers £228 3/4 sellers) £227 1/2 buyers £227 3/4 sellers. Dull.
Lead (£10 15/16 buyers £11 sellers) £10 7/8 buyers £10 15/16 sellers. Dull.
Electrolytic Copper (£32 to £32 1/2) £32 1/4 to £32 3/4
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

JUTE

Crop July-Aug-Sept. (£14 5/8) £14 3/4
Dundee August (£16 3/4) closed.
Lightening August (£15 3/4) closed

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Indian Pekoe higher (1-4) 1-4
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) 1-0
Celon Pekoe higher (1-2 1/2) 1-2 1/2
The next sale will take place on Aug. 13.

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/16) 7 3/8 paid and buyers.
Oct-Dec. (7 5/16) 7 1/2 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Aug-Sept (£12 5/8) £13 1/4 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Aug-Sept (£12 1/4) £12 7/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata Aug-Sept. (£11 3/16) £11 5/8 sellers.
Groundnuts Coromandel £9 15 16 September sellers.

JUTE SHARES CONTINUE FIRM

Teas Unchanged And Coals Neglected

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

Jute shares continued to rule firm and further improvement in prices was recorded. Coals were practically neglected. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Securities were unchanged. Following were the closing quotations:—

Govt. Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 89/8 odd lot; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 99/3; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 105/5; 4 per cent loan 1943 106; 5 per cent loan 1939/44 108/10; 5 per cent loan 1940/43 109/10; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 116/14.

Bank:—Imperial Bank Conty 351 odd lot.

Railway:—Bukhtiarpur Bihar Light 69 small lots ex. div. Hardwar Dehra Branch 115; Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 95/4; Sialkot Narowal 105 odd lot; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur Light 130/8 small odd lot.

Cottons:—Dunbar ordy 127; Kesoram ordy 3/13.

Coals:—Aldiah 3/6; Bengal 239/8; Burrakur 13/8; Standard 25/8 small lot.

Jutes:—Alliance 339; Alexandra pref 123/8; Anglo India 386; Auckland 222/8 small lot; Bally 176; Barnagore 157 small lot; Budge Budge 325; Champdany 153/8; Clive 30/10; Dalhousie 362 small lots; Fort Gloster 538/8; Fort William 270; Gourepore 504; Hooghly pref 18/4; Howrah 52/1; Hukumchand pref 111; India 315; Kamarhatty 543; Kanknarrah 480; Kinnison 653/8 small odd lots; Naihati 414 small lot; National 24/4; New Central 367 small lot; Nuddea 31/12; Presidency 5/13.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 8/12; Tavoy Tin 4/10; Benares Electric 13/4; Jubbulpore Electric 11/10 cum div. Bengal Iron 3/15; Burn and Co. 7 per cent pref 124/8; Indian Iron and Steel 6/11; Indian Standard Wagon pref. 120; Kumardhubi Engineering ordy 2/14; Triton Insurance 206/8; Associated Hotels pref 83; B. I. Corporation 135/8; Firpo Ltd. 12/4; British Ceylon Corpn ord. 7/10; Midnapore Zemindary 65; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 11/2; India General Navigation ordy 87/8.

Sugars:—Balrampur 15/10; Cawnpore 31/2; Dyer Meaking 89; New Savan 13/4; Samastipore 9/8.

Teas:—Bishnauth 31/8; Dimakusi 34; East India 14/4; Gungaram 296/8; Hattikhira 27/14; Hasimara 45; Kornafuli 94/8; Patrakola ordy 1030; Rajabhat 40; Hutema 13.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1934/64 Calcutta Improvement Trust 102/12.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES AND ARGENTINE RAILS FIRM

HEAVY SPECULATIVE BUYING IN WHEAT

Rubber Firm In Sympathy With New York

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Aug. 7.

The Stock Exchange reopened after holiday in a cheerful mood and throughout the day the tendency was good; giltedged securities Argentine rails and Kaffirs all should strong features.

There was heavy speculative buying in wheat owing to fears of the American heatwave and further damage to crops, prices showing a good advance in sympathy with Chicago and other overseas markets.

Exciting scenes occurred in the Liverpool exchange where a trader said that Argentine realised that there was going to be the shortage of the world wheat crop, so the price rose a shilling a quarter. Rubber was firm in sympathy with New York and satisfactory progress of the restriction on native exports.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Aug. 7.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £93 3/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Aug. 7.
3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange markets were generally in a cheerful disposition. Giltedgeds were a prominent feature. Rubber shares were an outstanding feature. Mining shares were prominent feature.

BRITISH FUNDS

3 1/2 per cent Consols	(£80 3/8) £80 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan	(£104 7/8) £105
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan	(£111 1/8) £111 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan	(£115 1/4) £115 3/8
6 1/2 per cent War Loan	(£104 1/4) £104 3/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds	(£113 3/8) £113 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

Brazilian Traction	(dol 9 1/8) dol 9 1/8
International Holding	(dol 1 5/8) dol 1 5/8
Hydro Electric	(dol 5) dol 5
Musical Industries	(26-6) 26-6
Princhin Johnson	(37-6) 38-9
Imperial Chemical Defd	(35-7 1/2) 35-7 1/2
Imperial Chemical Ordinary	(8-4 1/2) 8-7 1/2
Woolsworth New Ord	(101-0) 101-0
Swedish Match	(6-7 1/2) 6-7 1/2
Dunlop Rubber	(45-6) 45-10 1/2
University Ordinary	(20-1 1/2) 20-1 1/2
Ford Motors	(31-3) 32-0
Cables and Wireless	(£6) £6
British American Tobacco	(116-10 1/2) 117-6
Camera 'A'	(£7 3/8) £7 3/8
Imperial Tobacco Ord	(125-9) 125-9
P and O S N Co. Defd	(16-0) 15-6
Distillers	(89-1 1/2) 89-1 1/2
Bredrurd Dyers	(12-0) 12-6
British Celonese	(11-0) 11-0
J and P Coates Ordinary	(65-9) 65-9
Courtaulds Ordinary	(46-0) 46-7 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners	(8-9) 8-9
Wickers Ltd Ordinary	(10-6) 10-6
Inter Nickels	(24 1/8) 24 1/8
Bengal Iron and Steel	(4-10 1/2) 5-3
Tata Iron and Steel	(£110 1/2) £110 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Aug. 7.
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£80) £80 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£92 3/4) £93
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112 1/2) £112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-65 (£115 1/4) £115 1/2
4 1/2 per cent New Indian 1948-58 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian (1954-59) (£100 1/2) £100 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£112 1/4) £113

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan (£108 1/2) £108 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (27-6) 27-6
Empire of India and Ceylon (44-0) 43-0
Donaro Tea (58-1 1/2) 57-6.

JUTES SHARES

Barnagore (11) 11

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (25-3) 25-3
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 26-1 1/2
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (36-9) 37-1 1/2

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (59-4 1/2) 60-0
Burma Corporation (12-4 1/2) 12-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (16 3/8) 16 3/8
East Rand Proprietary (47-9) 47-9
Rand Mines (138-1 1/2) 138-1 1/2

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela (33-10 1/2) 33-10 1/2
Anglo Persian (45-0) 45-0
Burma Oil (76-0) 76-0
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-9
Shell Transport (46-3) 46-3
Royal Dutch (£19 7/8) £19 7/8

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Aug. 7.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange.

General Motors (dol 26 5/8) dol 28 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 11) dol 11 1/4
U S Steel Common (dol 33 1/2) dol 34
U S Steel Preference (dol 82 1/4 ex div) unquoted.

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Java ready	13 15 0
S. S. Arabia	4 0 9
S. S. Himalaya	4 1 3
S. S. Nawab	4 1 6
S. S. Ranee	4 0 9
July Shipment	4 1 0
A/S. Shipment	4 0 6
C/D. Shipment	4 0 6

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

	Bales.
Khandesh	194
Central India	214
Barsi-Nugger	146
Berar	489
Central Provinces	119
Dhollera	27
Sind-Punjab	1,119
Compta-Dharwar	117
Western-Northerns	356
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	796
East Africans	1,664
Total Cotton	5,232
	cwts.
Wheat	1,246
Linseed	3,833
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	379
Gingellyseed	117
Poppyseed	177
Groundnuts	6,049
Castorseed	3,882
Rice	12,240
Mowraseed	315
Gram	1,556
Joowar	6
Barley	54
Bajree	607
	Tons.
Coal	2,300

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 6-8-34	45000	58000
Receipts Yesterday 6-8-34	11000	13000
Exports to date 6-8-34	48000	117000
Stock at Ports 3-8-34	2408000	2996000
Stock Interior Towns 3-8-34	1134000	1178000
Stock Liverpool 3-8-34	956000	825000
Visible Supply 3-8-34	5293000	6476000
Quantity in Sight 3-8-34	29000	61000
Quantity out of Sight 3-8-34	22000	52000

YANKEES MAY HAVE TO PREFER BRUNETTES

A commercial survey of 302,000 American girls was completed recently with appalling implications. Third and fourth generation Americans, it was found, are distinctly darker than their forebears: the blonde is disappearing, writes the "Literary Digest."

Manufacturers of their bleaches and hair-dyes will be elated at this news, but for those who insist upon the honest-to-goodness, accept-no-substitute crown of golden hair, the prospect approaches the unbearable. It is quite possible that a "Save Our Blondes" movement soon will be organized which will receive the hearty indorsement of men throughout the nation, for it is conceivable that unless some such movement is started, future generations may doubt that the Misses Jean Harlow and Mae West ever existed.

DEATH-LEAP FROM SKYRIDE TOWER

Chosing one of the highest places in Chicago from which to jump, Maciej Kaleta leaped to his death on July 14 from the top of the 600-feet observation platform of the west skyride tower at the Century of Progress exhibition, Chicago.

Kaleta left a note to his wife and children saying, "My dear wife and children: I am sorry to have to leave you but I am forced to go." His wife later stated she did not know of any reason why her husband should take his life.

"World's Peace In Hands Of Youth"

British Students Expose Hypocrisy Of Air Minister's Professions

The following "open" letter has been addressed to Lord Londonderry, Minister of Air, by certain members of British universities, respecting his recent speech at Queen's University, Belfast, says the "Manchester Guardian". In this he said that youth must prevent a repetition of 1914. The students say:

In your speech at Queen's University, Belfast, on July 10 you affirmed that the world's peace lay in the hands of youth and that youth must prevent a repetition of 1914. We who sign this letter—all of us being between the ages of 18 and 30 and either recent or present members of British universities—want to tell you what we think of your speech and your policy.

You are reported as saying that twenty years ago "the war broke up the old order of the world, which had seemed to be settled for ever," and that "if there was one thing that seemed impossible in 1919 it was that we should ever contemplate a world war again."

Our reading of the political literature of the years 1906-14 convinces us that many thinking people were by no means so foolish and complacent as your words imply and we see in the League of Nations Covenant in 1919 the clearest recognition of the dangers of war and of the need for mastering international anarchy.

You add: "The shadow under which we have so long been labouring is lifting at last." Frankly, your own complacency makes us anxious. You claim that "British influence all over the world has always been for peace, and that influence has never been stronger, nor has the peace of the world ever been more secure, than when our faith in our purpose was strong and our confidence in our destiny was most assured." Such words, echoing those of the late German Emperor and other Imperialists only increase our anxiety.

APPEAL WELCOMED.

You observe that a generation which has no experience, no conception, of the calamity of modern warfare is now replacing your generation which passed through the war. And you appeal to us young men and women whom the universities train to take an intelligent interest in world affairs.

We welcome your appeal. We do study world affairs with keen interest. We have, therefore, observed with growing disquiet our Government's utterly inadequate contribution to the Disarmament Conference, whose success is so vital to us. In particular we feel compelled to protest against the announcement in your speech of June 27 that the Government have, therefore, decided that they can no longer delay the expansion of the British Air Force.

So lately as June 11 the Government joined in calling on the Air Commission of the Conference to resume work. The air proposals of the British Draft Convention, the Spanish proposals of May 27, 1933, and other plans during the past fifteen months have never received any detailed international consideration. The Air Commission has not met during the whole period.

Your announcement amounts to saying that the conference must be abandoned, whilst still it has life in it, and that all hope of abolition or reduction of air forces must be thrown away before any adequate effort has been made to reach agreement.

PUT FORWARD ONLY DIFFICULTIES.

We have not seen in your speeches a single constructive contribution to the problem of control of civil aviation—on the contrary, you have been content to put forward only the difficulties.

Referring to 1914, you challenge us with the phrase, "Must man really learn that lesson again?" We repeat that challenge to you, my lord, believing that you are now taking the fatal course of competitive armament which leads to another 1914.

You call on us to "save the world from another catastrophe." We shall try to do so, and we, therefore, ask you in your turn to devote all possible energy to the completion of plans for international control of civil aviation, to drop the bombing reservation, and to press for early abolition of all naval and military aviation.

To abandon this enterprise and to scramble for "parity" in air forces would, we are convinced, be the worst of contributions to true security and the surest way to "another catastrophe."

The signatures to this "open" letter are:

M. A. Abrams (London), Michael Barkway (Cambridge), N. W. Barley (Reading), Gordon Bowen (Liverpool), W. D. Bryden (Glasgow), Robetr Donington (Oxford), Michael Foot (Oxford), Edward W. Fox (Manchester), Jonathan Griffin (Oxford), David Hubback (Cambridge), Gareth Maufe (Cambridge), W. O. D. Fierce (Manchester), Donald Veitch (Birmingham), Geoffrey M. Wilson (Oxford), J. Graham Young (Edinburgh).

BANISH COMMUNALISM

(Continued from page 6)

that some years ago the Mahasabha passed a resolution condemning the Congress and the Mahatma for launching the civil disobedience campaign. It is rather amusing to note, and the Congress should take it as a certificate of impartiality, that every communal body accuses the Congress of favouring the other communities. Each one of them depends for its existence on agitating for more government jobs—a method which is very effective in enlisting the support of the middle class. And occasional repetition of "Hinduism in danger" and "Islam in danger" keeps the game going. These sabhas and leagues are anti-national not only because they are sectarian but also because their interests are linked with the good will of the Government. Whenever the occasion arises for the Government to make a show of having acquired popular approval of their schemes these associations are ready to help it by sending their leaders to be paraded before the world as representatives of India.

Thus they are doubly dangerous and it is a pity the nationalists have not realised the amount of harm they are doing to the national cause. And what is even more unfortunate is that some of the moving figures of these well-known communal organizations have gained access to the inner circles of the Congress. It is time a purely national body like the Congress closed its doors for these communalists who have for so long kept the country divided and, therefore, unable to achieve independence.

Strong Campaign Needed

The canker of communalism has eaten deep into the vitals of the body politic and its consequences have been so disastrous to national solidarity that a vigorous campaign is needed to root it out. The only sure and permanent way of doing this is to unite the country on an economic programme. The masses do not for a moment care about the percentage of their community in legislatures and government offices. What they need is better economic conditions and a programme to secure a better standard of living for the Indian worker and the peasant would surely have their support, irrespective of community or creed. But being ignorant they are easily susceptible to the harangue of the communalist. What is needed, therefore, is not only the adoption of an economic programme but also a country-wide campaign to explain it to the masses and to rouse public opinion in its favour.

In the meantime we need not wait for the economic programme. Each one of us can do his or her little bit to fight this menace. And let us all start with our own selves and banish the spectre of communalism from our minds.

ONE MORE ELEMENT

Czechoslovakian Finder Names It 'Bohemium'

A Czechoslovakian engineer's discovery of a new radio-active element which he has named Bohemium is exciting lively interest.

Odolen Koblic, the engineer, defined the element as having an atomic weight of 240 and consequently lying in the first place beyond the 92nd element which has been the heaviest in the table until now. He gave it atomic number 93.

The announcement recalled that exactly a month ago creation of a new radio-active element, also identified as "element number 93," was claimed in Italy by Enrico Fermi, who produced it by bombarding the heaviest element then known—Uranium—with the atoms flung off by another radio-active element until Uranium took on another atom and became a hitherto unknown and unsuspected substance harder than any other.

Koblic stated the element he has discovered is not the same as Fermi's.

PRE-BUREAU SHORT COVERING IN COTTON

Excessive Heat In West Belt

TRADE CONDITION DISAPPOINTING

Bombay, Aug. 7.

The New York cotton futures market was nervous and irregular awaiting next Government report. Prices advanced on absence of rain in drought sections and covering by shorts.

The market opened at a rise of 2 points with October 13.07. There was some long liquidation which depressed prices 8 points and October delivery reacted the low level for the day 12.99.

SHORT COVERING.

At this level there was some short covering and speculative support influenced by reports of drought and rise in grains. Prices advanced 15 points from the lowest level and October reacted the highest level 13.14.

LONG LIQUIDATION.

Towards the close there was scattered long liquidation and operators were awaiting the Bureau report. Prices declined 6 points from the highest level and the market closed at a net rise of 2 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 13-20c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 13.06c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 13.14 plus 09 (1-58 p.m.)

Lowest 12.99 —06 (10-18 a.m.)

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

Market affected favourably by advance in grains. No relief from drought, reacted towards the close on spot houses selling. Outside interest limited.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

America: Cloth sales below output; Stock somewhat lighter but still sizeable; mills considering extention curtailment September; activity maintained slightly above June rate. England: Yarn cloth demand slow; activity bends downward French and Italian Mills not selling; restricted production. German activity reduced to 70 per cent normal.

Our Liverpool Agents cabled as follows:—

9-42 a.m.: Excessive heat continues Western Belt and Central Belt. Light rains Eastern Belt. Western Belt generally fair; all balance of entire belt partly cloudy

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market quiet and steady. Small hedges absorbed by trade.

New York: Crop has deteriorated considerably since 1st August over Western belt. Crop condition slightly less favourable in balance of belt. If, after Report market declines recommend buying notwithstanding the decline.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, August 6.

October 1934	.. ..	13.03+03
December 1934	.. ..	13.20+03
January 1935	.. ..	13.24+03
March 1935	.. ..	13.37+02
May 1935	.. ..	13.43+06
July 1935	.. ..	13.48+06
Middling Spot	.. ..	13.20+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, August 6.

October 1934	.. ..	12.06+04
December 1934	.. ..	13.20+03
January 1935	.. ..	13.23+03
Middling Spot	.. ..	12.06+04

NEW YORK.
New York, August 6.

New York 10-55 a.m.—		
October 1934	.. ..	—
December 1934	.. ..	—
January 1935	.. ..	—
New York Noon Call—		
October 1934	.. ..	13.07
December 1934	.. ..	13.19
January 1935	.. ..	13.22

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, August 6.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	5,000
Days' Exports to the Continent	16,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, August 7

SETTLEMENT

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 89/5
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 89/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 105/7
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 105/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/14
5 per cent 1945-55 Cash 116/15

TAX FREES.

4 per cent 1953/53 Mysore 106/2
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 105/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. (CASH.)

3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 99/4
4 per cent 1934/37 100
4 per cent 1943 105/14
4 1/2 per cent 1934 100/4
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/8
5 per cent 1940/43 109/8
5 per cent 1935 102/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 109/10
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 104/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 123
6 per cent K P T 1956 123
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 110

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 89/3/6 and advanced to Rs. 89/6 Later on there was some liquidation.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Aug 7

T T on London:
Previous closing 1-4 5/16
To-day's opening 1-4 3/8
To-day's closing 1-4 7/16
Tone: Steady

LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, August 7

Following a sharp rise of 55 points in Argentine linseed the local market opened firm at Rs. 7-6-3 but declined to Rs. 7-5-3 on profit-taking. Later on there was steady buying and prices rallied to Rs. 7-5-9 while May was quoted at Rs. 6-15-9. Firm Chicago wheat prices were responsible for steady buying in the local wheat market. September option opened at Rs. 4-1-6 and improved to Rs. 4-2-0 but prices declined to Rs. 4-1-9 on liquidation. May was quoted at Rs. 4-8-0. To-day's closing quotations were as under:

Linseed September	7	5	9
Linseed May	7	0	0
Wheat September	4	1	3
Wheat January	4	5	9
Wheat May	4	8	0

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, Aug 6

September 1.77—01
December 1.83—01
March 1.86—01
May 1.90 —01

AMERICAN COTTON BELT

Weather Forecast

East: Partly cloudy with ...scattered thunder showers in the afternoon.
Central: Partly cloudy.
West: Partly cloudy.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay 4th August 2,956 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1933 2,420,354 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,488,145 bales
Decrease 67,791 bales

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Aug 6

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)
Wheat seed and cotton. Rate per mani of 6 mds Bengal
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18 19
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17 18
Gram Rs. 16 17
Linseed Bolt Brown Rs. 24 25
Jawar Rs. 10 12
Bajara Rs. 14 15
Tuar Rs. 15 16
Ajavan Rs. 17 18
Maka Rs. 6
Moog (Green) Rs. 16 18
Moog (Black) Rs. 10 12
Oil Cakes Rs. 14, 18
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Dhana Rs. 25 34
Ghee Rs. 240 308
Chilies Rs. 100 167
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 78 89
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal 67 78
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs 10
Wheat flour Rawa per bag of 95 srs 11
Wheat Ata per bag of 90 srs 7
Wheat Chapad per bag of 40 srs 3
Tea rates per lb:—
Lipton 9 as to 1/12, Bharmal 7 as to 1/4
Brook Bond 9 as to 1/12, Chandara Brand 8 1/2 to 1/12
Shares:—
100 P N Bhandari Ltd L State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 110
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd 140
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Ord) 114
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd (Pref) 103
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd 80
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd 20
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills 5
100 Binod Mills Ltd 112
50 United Profitable Agriculturist Co Ltd 50
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd 3
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 2
25 Bank of Indore Ltd 24
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1
Bullion:—
Gold bar per tola 34/10
Silver per 100 tola Rs. 59

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug 7

Following a small rise of 3 points in New York cotton futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 228-8 for Broach A/M delivery and declined to Rs. 228 on scattered long liquidation. At the decline there was some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 228-4. There is less disposition to operate and the market is awaiting the Bureau report.

PURCHASE ON DECLINE

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Regarding the Bureau to-morrow it must be remembered that the report will be made up to 1st August, and prior to this the Government Weekly Weather reports with the exception of the last two, were on the whole fairly satisfactory. If we are to accept the prevailing estimates of 27 lacs in Texas and 7 lacs Oklahoma we may on the other hand see some increase in the Central and Eastern Belts and should the Bureau prove to be larger than present prevailing estimates we may witness a sharp decline after the publication of the Government Report.

In view however of the continued very unfavorable weather in the West since 1st August we think advantage should be taken of any setbacks over the Bureau to effect purchases as last season on a total supply of about 25 million bales prices averaged around 10 cents on a cross-rate of 4.50 whilst this year with a prospective supply of about 19 1/2 million bales with the cross rate 5.05 we believe 12.50 cents should prove an attractive level.

Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but the market opened firm at a rise of 5 points on general buying on unfavourable weather. Our market ruled steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J/A.	221	0	0
Broach A/M.	228	12	0
Oomra D/J.	199	4	0
Bengal D/J.	146	4	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M.B. Bengal.—					
U. P.	... 141	137	134	129	
Panjab	... 141	137	134	129	
Rajputana	... 141	137	134	129	
Oomra No. 3	204	201	199	195	...
C. P. No. 1	216	213	211	207	...
C. P. No. 2	209	206	204	200	...
Broach No. 2	... 228	225	223	221	
Punjab-Ame.	... 235	232	230	228	
Surat	... 288	285	282	279	
Rajpipla	... 286	283	280	277	
Navsari	... 290	287	284	281	

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

65 Moon Mill Panjab/American 234
50 Wawn Mill Gadagapland 235 3/4
50 Phinix Mill Bhopal 194
100 Kotak and Co., Mansa 16 off
101 G. G. Kesha Parbhani 190
500 B. Maheshwar Itola 5 on
47 Kotak and Co., Sailu 10 off
103 A. Damodar Dhundhuka 5 off
104 P. Crystal and Co. Naldana 151

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Bengal Superfine	153/56
Bengal Fine	144/46
Bengal F.G.	139/41
Sindh-Punjab Fine	144/46
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	139/41
Wardha-Hingt	211/13
Nagpur Savner	211/13
Pundhurna	202/204
Yeotmal	201/203
Arvi	199/201
Ellichpur	199/201
Amraoti-Berar	196/197
Khamgaon	196/197
Mulkapur	192/94
Khandesh	189/91
Jalna/Sailu	192/94
Burwah Sanavad	201/203
Broach Fine	224/27
Punjab/American	230/33
Punjab/American mix	222/25
Cambodia	280/85
Miraj/Sangli	220/25
Compta Good	225/30
Bagalkot	200/205
Kampala	362
Busoga	360
Jinja	356
Manza	450

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Aug. 7.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	2 days	This year.
Khandesh	194	282,266
Central India	214	227,758
Barsi and Nagar	146	178,500
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	50,550
Berar	480	459,333
Central Provinces	119	115,529
Total Oomras	1,153	1,313,936
Dholera	27	145,711
N.-W. Provinces	...	9,184
Rajputana	...	59,754
Sind-Punjab	1,119	185,438
Broach	...	331,219
Coompta and Dharwar	117	77,411
Westerns-Northerns	356	54,453
Cocoanada	...	475
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	796	41,085
Persian	...	1,774
American	...	26,384
Egyptian and African	1,564	178,724
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	28
Total	5,232	2,425,586

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 2nd Aug.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	700	376,416
Japan & China	1,803	1,057,204
Coast Ports	250	20,538
Up-country by Rail	...	122,064
Afloat in harbour for Europe China & Japan	...	20,390
Total	2,753	1,596,612

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Aug. 6.

PER BUSHEL—

September	1.07 3/4+3 3/8c.
December	1.10 1/4+3 5/8c.
May	1.12 7/8+4c.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, August 7

B C RATE—
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T D D 1/6 1/32 Aug-March
Selling T T 1/6 April-July
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Aug-December 35.
Buying T T 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying D D 1/6 3/32 Aug-Dec.
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 August-January
Buying 3 mos 1/6 1/2 February
NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 266 1/2
Banks selling T T 264 1/2
Banks buying T T 262 1/2
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 570
Banks buying D D 580
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 55 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 55 1/2
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 79
Banks buying T T 78 3/4
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 101 1/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 91 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 1/4
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 95
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 5.04 1/2 6th instant
Shanghai/London 1/4 3/8 7th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/32 7th instant
Java/London 7.40 1/4 6th instant
London/Paris closed 6th instant
London/Belgium closed 6th instant
London/Switzerland closed 6th instant
London/Italy closed 6th instant
London/Berlin closed 6th instant
London/Stockholm closed 6th instant
London/New York closed 6th instant
London/Amsterdam closed 6th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-18-0 1/2 4th instant closed 6th instant
Silver London ready 20 11/16 4th instant closed 6th instant
Silver London forward 20 13/16 4th instant closed 6th instant
Silver New York ready 47.00 4th instant 47.40 6th instant
London discounts 3 mos 13/16 per cent 4th instant closed 6th instant
London discounts 6 mos 1 per cent 4th instant closed 6th instant.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
MONEY—
Call 1 per cent.
3 mos 1 1/4 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug 7

Following a rise of 10 points in New York silver and firm Shanghai advices, the local silver market ruled very steady on speculative buying. The market opened at Rs. 58/8 and advanced to Rs. 58/12. Later on there was some realising and prices declined to Rs. 58/10. Gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Recently there has been considerable speculative buying and the technical position of the market is weak. It will be advisable to secure profits on strong markets in silver:—

Ready silver	58	7	0
September settlement	58	8	0
October settlement	58	9	6
Ready gold	34	5	3
September settlemen	34	5	6
October settlement	34	5	9

TEJI-MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay, Aug. 7.

Cotton Broach A/M	29	0	0
Monthly Broach A/M	10	8	0
Silver Shravan	0	14	0
Silver Bhadarva	1	8	0
Gold Shravan	0	3	9
Gold Bhadarva	0	6	6
Linseed September	0	4	6
Linseed May	0	11	6
Wheat September	0	3	0
Wheat May	0	6	6
Castorseed May	3	0	0
Groundnuts March	3	4	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug 6

Broach J/A opening 221; highest 221 3/4; lowest 220 3/4; close 220 3/4
Broach A/M 1935 opening 228 1/2; highest 229 1/4; lowest 228 1/4; close 228 1/2
Oomra D/J opening 199; highest 199 3/4; lowest 199; close 199
Bengal D/J opening 146 1/4; highest 146 1/2; lowest 146 1/4; close 146 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/M 1935 29
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement 21-8-34 Rs. 10 1/2

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCE

New York Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York October 129 at Cross Rate 5.04 3/8
Bombay-Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1935 228/8 Liverpool May 1935 6.83 Rs. 68 1/2 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York:—
Broach A/M 1935 228/8; New York May 13.43 Rs. 67 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.04 7/8.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Aug. 6.

Spot silver 47c
September 47.40 plus 10c
December 47.80 plus 29c.
Tone: Firm.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Aug. 6.

July	15.20+.55
August	15.31+.53
September	15.41+.51

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug 6.

Messrs. Bathvala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	5
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	13 1/2
Amer Forn Power Com	5
Amer Forn Power Gold D	49
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	17
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	39
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	45
Consolidated Gas	28
Columbia Gas	9
American Tel and Tel	108
Western Union Telg	33 5/8
Radia Corp	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	20 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	14
Erie R R	13
Pennsylvania R R	22
Union Pacific R R	97
Great North Pfd	14
National Distillers	18
Hiram Walker	24
Distillers Seagram	12
Amr Tobacco B	74
Dupont de Nemours	85
Canadian Pacific	13
Budd Mfg	5
Bethelehem Steel	27
United States Steel	33 7/8
American Smelting	34
Noranda Mines	42
Int Nickel of Canada	24 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining	11 3/8
Kennecott Copper	17
Cerro de Pasco Copper	38
International Harvestor	25
Ford Motors of Canada 'A	21
General Motors	27
Packard Motor	3
General Electric	18
St. Oil of N J	43
Philips Petrol	15
Mid Con Petroleum	12
Atlantic Refining	24
Socony	13 3/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	11
Eaton Mfg	12
Chase Bank	24
National City Bank	23 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	360
Celanese Corp of Amr	20
General Foods	29
National Dairy	16
Remington Rand	10
Amr Locomotive	18
Alaska	21

Market dull and easy at opening firm at close. Int. Nickel has declared a quarterly dividend of 21 cents. Gen. Motors has declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents and extra dividend of half a dollar.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVAL.

Bombay, August 7.

C|o Auckland, Rowlands, N. York.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, August 8.

Barala, Le Breton, Busrah.
Kenya, Eadie, Durban.
Pasha, Jones, Karachi.
Soudan, Symons, London.
C|o Dundee, McDonald, Liverpool.

LOADING.

Bombay, August 7.

Steamer President Van Buren for New York.
Steamer Gogra for Calcutta.
Steamer Jehangir for Jeddah.
Steamer Kidderpore for Kobe.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Kenya:—The BISN Coy's mail steamer Kenya will sail to-day for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S City of Auckland:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Auckland arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo, one saloon and one deck passenger.

S S Barala:—The BISN Coy's steamer Barala will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Pasha:—The T M Coy's steamer Pasha will sail to-day for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Soudan:—The P&O S N Coy's seamer Soudan will sail to-day for London with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S City of Dundee—The K N Coy's steamer City of Dundee will sail to-day for Liverpool with a general and same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

S S Soudan for London.—3 bales animal skins, A L Hassam.

S S City of Dunkirk for Liverpool.—1400 bags groundnut seed, M Bhuta & Co.; 308 bags murabollum, H Bhagvandas; 56 bags kang grain, K Devji Bros. & Co.; 11 bales wool raw V Oomersey; 5 bales wool raw, T Bhawarlal; 125 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Trifels for Hamburg.—250 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy; 3 cases casings, Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Ghent.—110 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

For Antwerp.—285 bags kang grain, T S Thadani & Sons; 100 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 165 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 53 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co; 1400 bags groundnut oil cakes, M Hoosein & Sons; 300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam.—700 bags linseed oil cakes, M Hoosen & Sons; 53 bales cotton raw, A H Diab.

For Copenhagen.—33 bales cotton thread waste, M Chandulal & Sons.

For Stockholm.—25 bales cotton rags, Eastern Tdg. Agency.

For Norkoeping.—15 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills.

S S Victoria for Tripoli.—15 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta.—64 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.; 24 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak

For Beyruth.—22 bales cotton yarn, M A A L A Razak.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 7.

S S Celebes Maru, Agents, O S Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama.—350 cases slates; 112 cases toys; 95 cases silk yarn; 352 cases beer; 30 cases soap; 310 cases straw boards; 300 cks. chemical.

From Tokyo.—500 drums chemical; 100 cases vegetable products; 90 cases slates; 31 cases clocks; 500 cases beer; 149 cases toys; 195 cases cotton yarn; 25 cases cotton shirting.

For Osaka.—1900 cases nails; 74 cases rayon & cotton mixed piecegoods.; 117 cases bolts; 50 cases enamel ware; 36 cases paint; 150 drums chemical; 92 bundles aluminium circles 58 cases umbrella ware; 680 bundles brass ware; 75 bundles rubber goods; 500 bags borax; 75 cases cycles and parts; 67 cases cardboard boxes; 1120 cases wire; 118 cases silk yarn; 45 cases rayon piecegoods; 89 cases cotton shirting; 190 cases cotton piecegoods; 61 cases woollen piecegoods; 200 cases rayon yarn; 540 cases glass ware; 100 cases cotton yarn.

From Kobe.—10 cases cotton yarn; 40 cases rubber goods; 480 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings; 20 cases canvas shoes; 20 cases musical instruments; 30 cases cotton shirtings; 300 drums paint; 556 drums dyes, 270 cases glass ware; 8 cases clocks; 75 cases toys; 60 cases rayon piecegoods; 25 cases camphor; 42 cases silk yarn; 700 cases slates; 270 cases cotton rayon mixed piecegoods; 129 cases cotton piecegoods 101 cases woollen piecegoods.

From Moji.—1000 bags cement 125 cks cement; 326 cases e'ware; 225 cases beer; 25 cases vegetable wax; 100 bundles straw boards.

From Otran.—560 bags starch.

From Hongkong.—100 bales cassia; 43 rls. china ware; 50 bags sugar candy.

From Shanghai.—100 cases antimony; 100 bags beans; 65 bales cotton yarn.

From Singapore.—1342 bags sago flour; 100 bundles pineapples.

From Penang.—108 bags pearl tapioca; 30 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo.—2414 bags copra.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Scattered Long Liquidation

SUSTAINED ENQUIRY FOR MILL SHARES

Bombay, Aug. 7.

To-day being the last day for settlement the Share Bazar was open for one hour only and there will be no forward trading to-morrow. On Thursday there will be the annual general meeting at 12 noon and after the conclusion of the meeting, the market will re-open for normal business.

The market was dull with a scattered long liquidation in Tata Iron and Steel and Cement shares. There was sustained enquiry for mill shares which closed slightly better as compared with last closing. Hydro-Electric shares were quiet but steady and monthly gross earnings show satisfactory trend.

It is understood that some professional investors are unloading holdings of Tata Steel Second Preference shares and are investing proceeds in ordinary shares. This switching process had somewhat depressing effect on prices. Steel Dfd, Ordinary and Preference shares recorded a small decline. Similarly there was some realising sales in Cement shares which also helped the dull tone and the session was mostly featureless. The trend of prices in mill shares will be guided by fluctuations in raw cotton and the U. S. Government Bureau report is anxiously awaited. Although the main trend remains upward, the market displays tired appearance and any improvement in values is likely to induce increase long liquidation.

TEXTILE MILLS	Rs.	As.
Bombay, Aug 7.		
100 Ahm. Advance	275	10
500 Bom Cotton	78	12
250 Bombay Dyeing	755	0
250 Bradbury	101	4
100 Century	263	12
100 Central India	231	4
100 Colaba	101	14
100 Coorla	96	4
100 Crescent	7	4
250 Currim	5	0
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn	325	0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-1-9	
100 Elphinstone	0-12-0	
100 Finlay	91	4
100 Gokak	148	12
1000 Hindustan	1705	0
100 Indore	117	8
50 Kastorchand	0	8
100 Khatau	63	12
100 Kohinoor	154	6
250 Laxmi	707	8
100 Madhowji	9	12
250 Madras United	65	0
1000 Morarji	1230	0
250 Model	56	8
50 Mysore	85	0
200 New Great	135	0
100 Osmanshahi	62	0
100 Phoenix	235	0
25 Sassoon Silk	43	12
1000 Sholapur	2825	0
50 Simplex	81	14
100 Swadeshi	174	6
100 Swan	48	12
25 Tata	9	12
500 Vishnu	1332	8
1000 Western	758	12
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda	96	12
25-50 Central	29	10
500 Imp. P. Paid	1421	4
125-500 Imp. Conty.	352	8
50-100 India	111	4
5 Union	4	15 6
CEMENTS.		
10 Bundi	81	14
70 Gwalior	91	8
250 Indian	401	4
40 Katni Def.	1276	4
100 Katni Ord.	342	8
75 Okha	168	2
10 Punjab	21	4
100 Shahabad	348	2
70 United	88	12
INSURANCE.		
15-100 Jupiter	12	8
15-75 New India	34	4
200 Oriental	3750	0
10-100 Vulcan	8	2
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahmedabad Old	160	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1477	8
10 Ajmer	9	3
50 Bombay Tram	146	4
100 Bom. Suburban	143	12
10 Broach	11	0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, August 6

Bombay Dyeing	753	755
Century	266	263
Central India	255	253 255
Colaba	102	
Kohinoor	155	53 154
New Great	136	137
Simplex	82	81
Swadeshi	173	175 174
Bundi	32	31/14
I Cement	405	402 406 401
Tata Steel Defd	280	282 277 278
Tata Steel Ord	70/10	70/14 70/2 70/6
Bombay Steam	303	305 303
Bombay Burma	451	448
Tata Hydro	146/9	
Andhra	1480	1477
Tram	146	

100 Karachi	213	12
100 Poona	195	0
100 Surat	173	12
100 Tata Hydro	146	9
1000 Tata Power	1103	12
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahm. Prantij	872	8
100 Amr Patty	122	0
100 C Province	71	0
100 Dhon. Baramati	89	0
100 Gujrat	72	0
100 Mandra Bhon	91	0
100 Pachora Jamner	84	0
100 Sara Sirajgung	95	0
500 Tapty Valley	765	0
MININGS		
10 Shivrajpur	21	12
30 Tata Steel Def	279	6
75 Tata Steel Ord	70	8
MISCELLANEOUS		
100 Alcock	183	12
50 Belapur Sugar	213	2
250 Bom. Steam	302	8
125 Bom. Burma	448	2
50 Bom Burma Conty	147	8
8Sh. B B Petrol	3	9
50 Bom. Telephone	97	0
100 Ind. Bleaching	133	12
100 Ind. Radio Df.	552	8
100 Ind. Radio Ordy	527	8
1000 Port Canning	572	8
15 Scindia	9	11
30 Tata Construction	83	0
25 Tata Oil	20	0
PREFERENCE		
7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1322	8
6 p c Bombay Steam	291	4
7 p.c. Bom. Trams	83	0
5 p c Central India	468	12
7 p c Katni 1st	130	0
7½ p c Punjab Cement	14	0
7 p c Tata Hydro	135	10
7½ p c Tata Power	1372	8
6 p.c Tata Steel 1st	173	2
7½ p c Tata Steel 2nd	145	12
5½ p c Tata Mill	17	8
7 p.c Vishnu	640	0

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JUPITER
AND
INSURANCE
go hand in hand.
J1

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1934

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Our Bangalore Letter

MUSIC IS ABIDING TEST OF A NATION'S CHARACTER

Mrs. Naidu Pays Tribute To Mysore's Record Progress In Realm Of Art And Literature

(From Our Correspondent).

BANGALORE, Aug. 5 (By Mail).

"I am very pleased to hear about the progress in Mysore of what, after all, is the only thing that really matters permanently to a nation, i.e., its artistic expression. It may seem very strange coming from me, that nobody wants, unless he is lacking in brains, to be a politician by choice. It is only necessity that drives people to miss all their proper fields of work and expression and enter into the troubled regions of politics, which, after all, is very temporary, very ephemeral. But the abiding test of a nation's character and quality is its music, its literature, its architecture, its general culture and life. And I really belong—it is hardly necessary to say so—to that rather select region of art and artistic expression, and if the demons have turned my life into other channels, I can assure you that, it is not with my full concurrence; it is very much against my wish. But many of us to-day have departed from our proper fields of work and expression as our part of the sacrifice in the nation's cause." (Cheers).

"AT-HOME" TO MRS. NAIDU.

Thus observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu last evening, when she was the guest-of-honour at an enjoyable "At-Home" given by the Bangalore Amateur Dramatic Association. There was a very large and distinguished gathering present on the accasion, including Sir C. V. and Lady Raman, Messrs. R. Ranga Rao, G.M. Mekhri, A.V. Ramanathan, Miss Padmaja Naidu and others.

After tea and light refreshments, Mrs. Udipi Lakshmi Bai and Mr. B.S. Raja Iyengar entertained the audience to fine vocal music, which was much appreciated.

MYSORE'S ADVANCE.

Mr. S.G. Sastri, Vice-President of the Association in thanking Mrs. Sarojini Naidu for the great honour she had done to the Association by accepting their invitation, recounted the last visit of Mrs. Naidu to the State and said that since then Mysore had advanced a great deal. If anyone turned at the newspapers, he would see the political advance, the industrial advance and advance in many other fields that the State was making.

So far as Music, Literature and Drama were concerned, he would like to inform the distinguished guest that a marvellous advance had been made. Under the patronage of H.H. the Maharaja, a great musician himself—there was a great uplift of the people in the cultural field. In the field of music, Mysore had two outstanding stars at the present day, Messrs. Chowdaiya and B.S. Raja Iyengar. This development in music had not been confined to professional people alone. Every home had received this spirit of music and things were developing very rapidly.

RENAISSANCE IN LITERATURE.

In the field of Literature, continued Mr. Sastri, there had been a marvellous renaissance. So far as Kannada literature was concerned, under the able leadership of Mr. B. M. Srikantia, a new band of workers had come into the field. In the field of poetry, drama and more than anything else in short-story writing, he could mention quite a hundred. He would like to mention in particular the names of Messrs. Narahari Sastri, D.V. Gundappa, K. V. Puttappa, Masti Venkatesiengar, Devudu Narasimha Sastri, C. K. Venkatramiah and T.P. Kailasam. There were several others also. The list was inexhaustive. In the field of drama, the Amateur Dramatic Association had among its members several dramatists of no mean order.

ARTISTIC EXPRESSION.

Mrs. Naidu, who was requested by the audience to speak a few words, said that she thoroughly enjoyed the evening. She thought she had enjoyed more that day than for a long time past. She greatly appreciated the beautiful music that had been provided for her and the audience. She was very pleased to hear from Mr. Sastri about the progress in Mysore, of what after all "is the only thing that really matters permanently to a nation, that is, artistic expression. It may seem very strange, coming from me, that nobody wants, unless he is lacking in brains, to be a politician by choice. It is only necessity that drives people to miss all their proper fields of work and expression and enter into the troubled regions of politics which, after all, is very temporary, very ephemeral. But the abiding test of a nation's character and quality is its music, its literature, its architecture, its general culture and life. And I really belong—I need hardly say so—to that rather select region of art and artistic expression, and if the demons have turned my life into other channels, I can assure you that it is not with my full concurrence, it is very much against my wish. But many of us to-day have departed from our proper fields of work and expression as our part of the sacrifice in the nation's cause. (Hear, hear).

And so to-day, it is a great pleasure for me to be amongst people who speak their own language of music, and of art. After all, the musician's language and the poet's language are interchangable. The one speaks the word, the other translates the word into music. And when one tries to translate words into music, it is not really an anti-climax at all, it is only a changed medium of the same expression."

REVIVAL OF ARTS.

Proceeding Mrs. Naidu said that she was indeed very happy to hear that there had been a renaissance in music, literature and drama in Mysore, because that was the surest guarantee that the State was prosperous, that there was the leisure, the peace of mind and the absence of all forms of revolt, that were necessary to allow the people of the State to pursue the lovely arts of music, literature and drama. When things were at a standstill, it meant that the nation had something wrong with it. She thought that no greater tribute could be paid to the Mysore State than its people had the leisure, the peace, which alone could make them appreciate the beauty that was created by the genius of the artists—the musicians, the dramatists, the poets and the newest of all artists in India—the short-story teller and the writer of short novels. When she heard that the Kannada language was getting enriched, she felt happy, because she felt that one of the greatest test of a nation's progress was that the nation's language should be capable of expression and enrichment, that the nation was able to create new phrases and new words for representing the new thoughts that came into its life.

In conclusion, Mrs. Naidu congratulated them all very much on this happy occasion of a Renaissance of their language and she thought she would be failing in courtesy if she did not congratulate them on owning such an excellent successful 'trumpeter' as Mr. Sastri. (Laughter and prolonged cheers).

KHADDAR V. MILL CLOTH

Khandwa Congress Election Sensation

(From Our Correspondent).

NAPUR, Aug. 7.

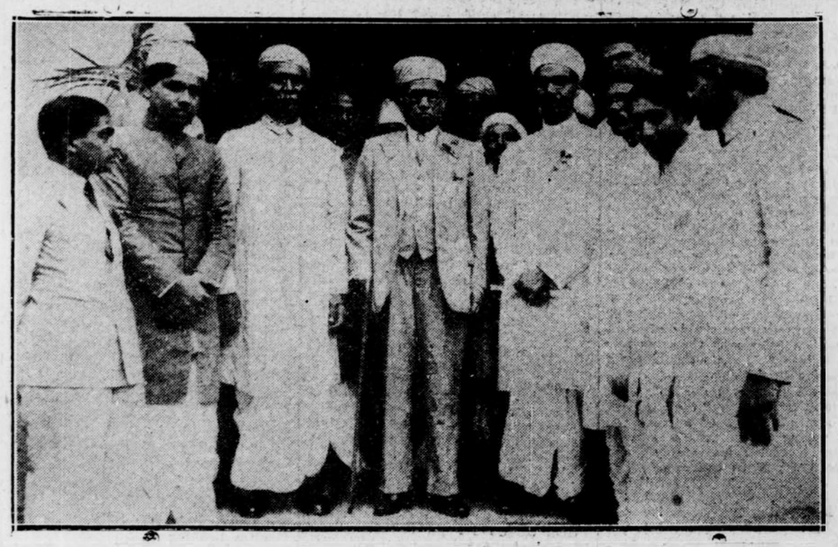
Over 40 Congressmen of Khandwa State a walk-out on Sunday when the elections to the Khandwa Nagar and District Congress Committees were held.

Trouble started from the beginning of the meeting when a section of Congressmen urged that Mr. Makhanlal Chaturvedi who was interested in getting himself elected should vacate the Chair, Mr. Makhanlal declining to do so. Then came questions as to who was entitled to vote.

The President ruled that people who declared solemnly that they were wearing khaddar could vote. Persons alleged to be wearing mill-cloth were then elected and their elections were declared valid.

On this, the Party led by Mr. Raichand Nagda and Pandit Agarker left the meeting under protest.

The matter has now been referred to Mahakhosal Provincial Congress Committee.



An address was presented to Sir Shadi Lal P. C. by various Marwari associations of Bombay on Monday. Sir Shadi Lal (centre) is seen with prominent Marwaris of the city.

SETH GOVIND DAS RESIGNS

Split In Jubbulpore Congress Committee

JUBBULPORE, Aug. 7.

A compromise, which was reported to have been reached between the rival groups of local public workers has broken down, due to the adamant spirit of one party and also to the quarrel over allocation of seats in the town Congress Committee.

PARALLEL CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The members of the younger and the rival group, who were till recently known as the National Boy Scouts but now have styled themselves "Congress Socialists," have it is understood severed connection with the parent body the Congress, and are to form a new and parallel Town Congress Committee.

The election of the Town Congress Committee was held and as members of the rival group had withdrawn their nomination papers on the eve of the election members set up by the original Congress Committee were consequently returned unopposed, and their names were publicly announced

The members of the National Boy Scouts Association, in spite of severing all connections with the parent body were seen picketting the office of the Disrtict Congress Commmittee, from 12 noon to 5 p.m when the election was being held, and after the results were announced they went in a procession through the heart of the city.

SJT. GOVIND DAS RESIGNS

Disgusted over the party-quarrels, Seth Govind Das and Pundit Dwarak Prasad Mishra, who were returned unopposed, have resigned their seats in the Town Congress Committee.

Opinion over the split in the Congress, is, it is understood, to be due more or less to the capture of seats in the local Municipality the elections of which will be held on or about September 17.—United Press.

Mr. P. K. CHHATRE B.A., S.T.C. Head-Master, the M. C. High School, Baroda, is sailing to England for prosecution of studies in Padagogy, by the M. V. S. S. "Victoria" on Thursday Aug. 9. The M. C. High School students and staff as also the Baroda Secondary Teachers' Association gave him a hearty send-off on the eve of his sailing.

"MAKER OF MODERN INDIA"

Calcutta Celebrates Death Anniversary Of Sir S. Banerjea

CALCUTTA, Aug. 7.

"Babu Surendranath's memory is ever green; it is Bengal's Beacon Light and she can ill-afford to allow it to grow dim," said Sir Bejoyprasad Singh, Minister of Local Self-Government, paying tribute to Sir Surendranath Banerjea presiding over a meeting held in the Indian Association Hall yesterday to commomorate the 9th death anniversary.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, Mayor, said that Sir Surendranath was the Maker of Modern India.—United Press.

PUNJAB COUNCIL AND COMMERCE

Governor's Assurance To Deputation

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

A joint deputation of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce and the Northern India Chamber waited on the Governor of the Punjab this afternoon.

Honourable Ramsarandas who led the deputation introduced Messrs. P. Mukherjee, M.L.A., A. C. Mullen, U. N. Sen, J. C. Davidson and other members of the deputation to the Governor.

A memorandum was submitted to His Excellency fully explaining the question of representation of Commerce in the Punjab Council under the Reforms.

The Governor gave them a most sympathetic hearing and promised to look into some of the points raised by the deputation.—A. P.

Freight War Breaks Out

Govt. Urged To Convene R. T. C. Of Shippers To End It

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Aug. 7.

Indian Shipping interests are in imminent danger of extinction, owing to the present cut-throat competition that is going on between Shipping Companies all along the Indian Coast.

Grave fear is expressed in a communication addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, Commerce Department, by the local buyers and Shippers Chamber. Who regret that Government have so far not paid any attention to the chronic trouble of the Indian shipping industry, in as much as important recommendation's of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee, in their unanimous report have simply been shelved.

The Chamber, therefore, requests the Government to call an early Conference of all shipping interests concerned, as promised by Viceroy in 1932, with a view of preventing adverse effects of the present Freight War, so that small Steamship Companies might not be allowed to be ruined.

BUSINESS AT STANDSTILL.

This competition in freight, it is stated, has also resulted in dislocation of local Fright Market, which has rendered local business conditions unstable and created a diffident tone, so much so that the local merchants find it impossible to carry on business on this basis, and that all forward business is almost standstill.

It is, therefore, considered necessary that Government should take immediate steps to intervene and adopt such measures as would restore stable conditions and confident tone, which is essential for the promotion; exports and import.

GREATEST SOLDIER-STATESMAN

Von Hindenburg, Symbol Of Immortal German Spirit

(From a German Correspondent.)

Paul Von Hindenburg, the greatest soldier-statesman of modern times and the symbol of the immortal German spirit is dead. It is hard to believe that that majestic figure, the leonine head and the deep stentorian voice will not be seen or heard any more. Who will ever forget that magnificent figure as he stood to take the salute of the troops filing past or while walking down the guard of honour? Even an iron constitution and an indomitable will could not prevent the ravages of time and old age has taken its toll. In the loss of Hindenburg Germany loses a stalwart who could lead the Nation through storm and stress; one who could be trusted to lead his people to the promising future that is ahead of them and the world loses one of the mighty forces that has contributed in no small measure to the stabilisation of post war Europe and the world.

HIS FIXED IDEA.

There are not many things about Hindenburg that are not known to the reading public at large. He belonged to that noble class of men who did their duty according to their understanding without fear or favour from any quarter and who never cared to come to the lime light as a political pastime. He had one fixed idea, the heritage of the Prussian spirit, viz., duty to his king and duty to his people, and every other consideration was subordinated to that sublime conception of duty. Two incidents of his life reveal the man as he was. One, when he, after fighting for his King and Country and being defeated, volunteered to place himself at the disposal of his foes as a substitute for his King and the second when he at an age when others would like to retire, volunteered to lead his people by accepting the Presidentship of the German Republic. In the midst of all—round pessimism that was raging then, his spirit and his will never failed. No wonder that his people loved and deified him and the others admired and respected him.

STRANGE DESTINY.

Hindenburg had the rare privilege, if privilege it be, of seeing the rise and fall and the resurrection of the German Empire. Ordinary souls would have perished in the great contrast and the strain of a triumphant victory on the one hand and the crushing defeat on the other. Only spirits like those of Paul Von Hindenburg could have withstood this strain and yet never lose their spiritual equilibrium. He witnessed the rise of the German Empire after the defeat of the French in 1870 and 1871 and saw the defeat of the same Empire in 1918. One never knows the depth of feelings that must have surged in that stalwart heart when the vicious Treaty of Versailles was signed in the same Gallery of Mirrors from where the German Empire was proclaimed about fifty years before. That soldiers rally to the call of the nation is perhaps nothing new but for a soldier to be destined to fight in two great wars for his nation and to lead a heart broken, impoverished and despairing people to an unknown future with grim determination and unfaltering step and to see the fulfilment of his mission is something remarkable, and such a destiny is reserved only for the God's chosen few.

The story of how he was called to the colours in the last Great War and of the phenomenal successes on the Russian Front and elsewhere are quite known to everyone but his standing for the election of the German Presidentship in 1925 and of the various vicissitudes through which he led his nation up to the time of Adolf Hitler's coming to power is not perhaps so much known outside Germany itself. It will be recalled that at that time (1925) a wild propaganda was carried on against him by the foreign press. Some even went up to the length of calling him a blood hound. Only those, who knew the corruption of the Parliamentary system of the Weimar constitution and the bickerings and wire-pullings of interested political leaders, can realise the strain that the old President was subjected to and which he withstood so nobly.

HITLER AND BISMARK.

It is reported that the President had a long conversation with Adolf Hitler on the eve of his demise. We do not yet know the contents of those conversations. But it will be worthwhile to recall the times in which the President of the German Republic spent days of anxious thinking on deciding on Hitler, being the Chancellor of the Republic. It may not be the proper place perhaps to speak on aspects that are contemporary politics, but it will help to understand the spirit of Hindenburg who, moved only by the single desire to serve his people, pitched on a man whom he perhaps distrusted. Hindenburg's choice of Hitler reminds one of Wilhelm's choice of Bismark. Hitler was a revolutionary as Bismark was in his days, but both of them proved to be great statesmen and promoters of national solidarity. Hindenburg, perhaps, never believed that the new German Chancellor would stand for the ideals that he stood for, viz., the unity and the solidarity of the German people as symbolised and manifested on the 1st August, 1914. Fortunately, he lived to see that his choice was not in vain and that his trust was not misplaced. His telegram to Hitler after the suppression of the June revolt and previously, his message to Hitler on his birthday speak for themselves. The association between the Field Marshal and the private that began on the 30th January, 1933, was blessed in the Church at Potsdam on the 21st March, 1933. The spirit of Frederick the Great was resurrected. The aged Field Marshal and the Young Chancellor joined hands in a common allegiance to the German Nation. Bismark made a German Empire out of Prussia and Hitler re-made the German Empire after its collapse under the protective wing and inspiration of Paul Von Hindenburg.

THE HINDENBURG LINE.

It can safely be believed that those ideals which Paul Von Hindenburg stood for and which he lived in his life, have found a lasting place in the hearts of his people; for, years of a hero's life lived in the midst of a people must leave imperishable traits on the character of those around him.

It is very earnestly to be hoped that, whoever may come in the wake of the late Field Marshal Paul Von Hindenburg and whoever may take his place at the head of the German nation, he will never for a single moment forget the ideals for which his predecessor stood, and to continue to fulfil the destiny of the German nation, so ably begun under the protective wing and genius of the late President. The Hindenburg line was tantamount to impregnability in war and the Hindenburg spirit, under whatever name it may be expressed and wherever it may manifest itself, means invulnerability. May Hindenburg's spirit guide the destinies of the German nation.

Paul Von Hindenburg is dead. Long live Paul Von Hindenburg.

MR. MAURICE BUTLER DEAD

Officiating Accountant General Of Central Revenues

NEW DELHI, Aug. 7.

Mr. Maurice Butler, officiating Accountant General, Central Revenues, died last night at Hind Rau Hospital in which he was admitted a week ago suffering from pneumonia.

The day previous to his admission in hospital, he had played golf and it is thought that he may have caught a chill there.

Mr. Butler leaves a widow, a son and a daughter. The funeral will take place this evening.

Offices in the Secretariat remained closed to-day as a mark of respect to the deceased.—A. P.

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